3 SEP 1956

CIVIC AFFAIRS

Monthly Journal of Local Govt. and Public Administration in India

Vol. 4 | Kanpur, August, 1956 | No. 1

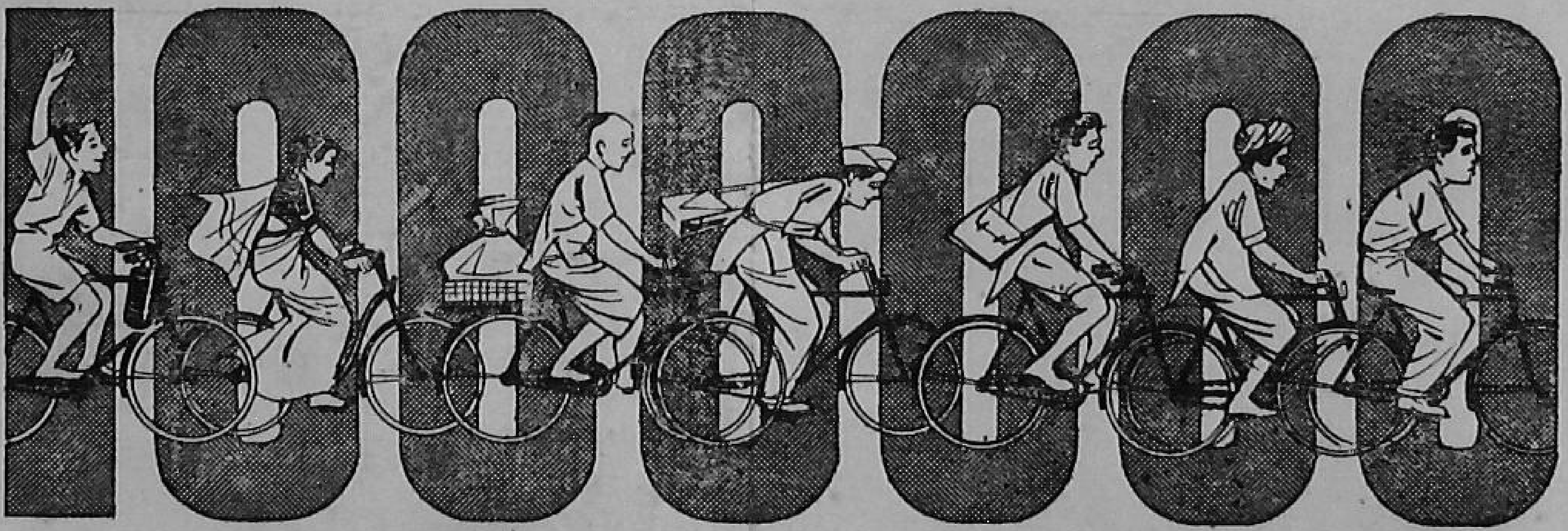
AFTER A MONSOON SHOWER

Price Re. 1/-

NOW!

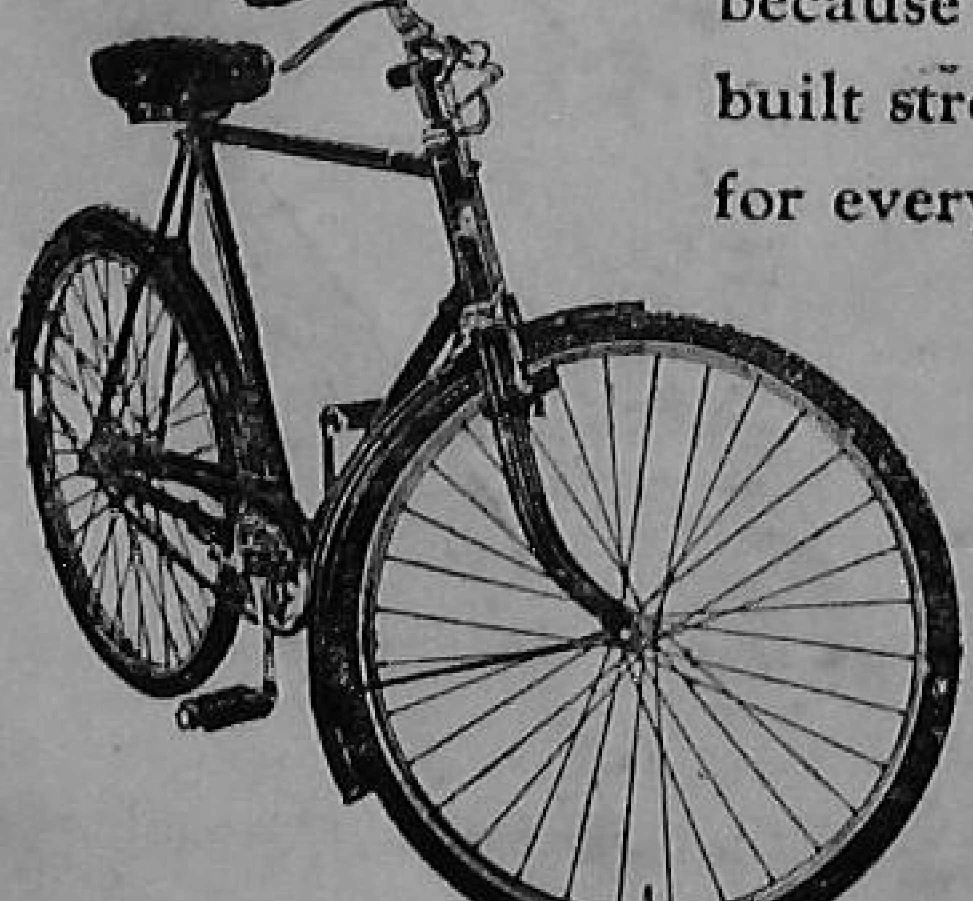
A MILLION HIND on the road

Let the bells ring! The Hind Cycle has shattered yet another record. Hind sales have now topped a million — spotlighting Hind as the people's choice. Yes, Hind is first past the million mark and still miles ahead:



there are 4 times more Hind on the road than any other cycle

This is a history-making achievement of production and enterprise. The finest proof of quality. A million cyclists have chosen Hind because they know that the Hind Cycle is built stronger to last longer — more smooth miles for every rupee.



HIND

the cycle in a million

ASP/HC-102

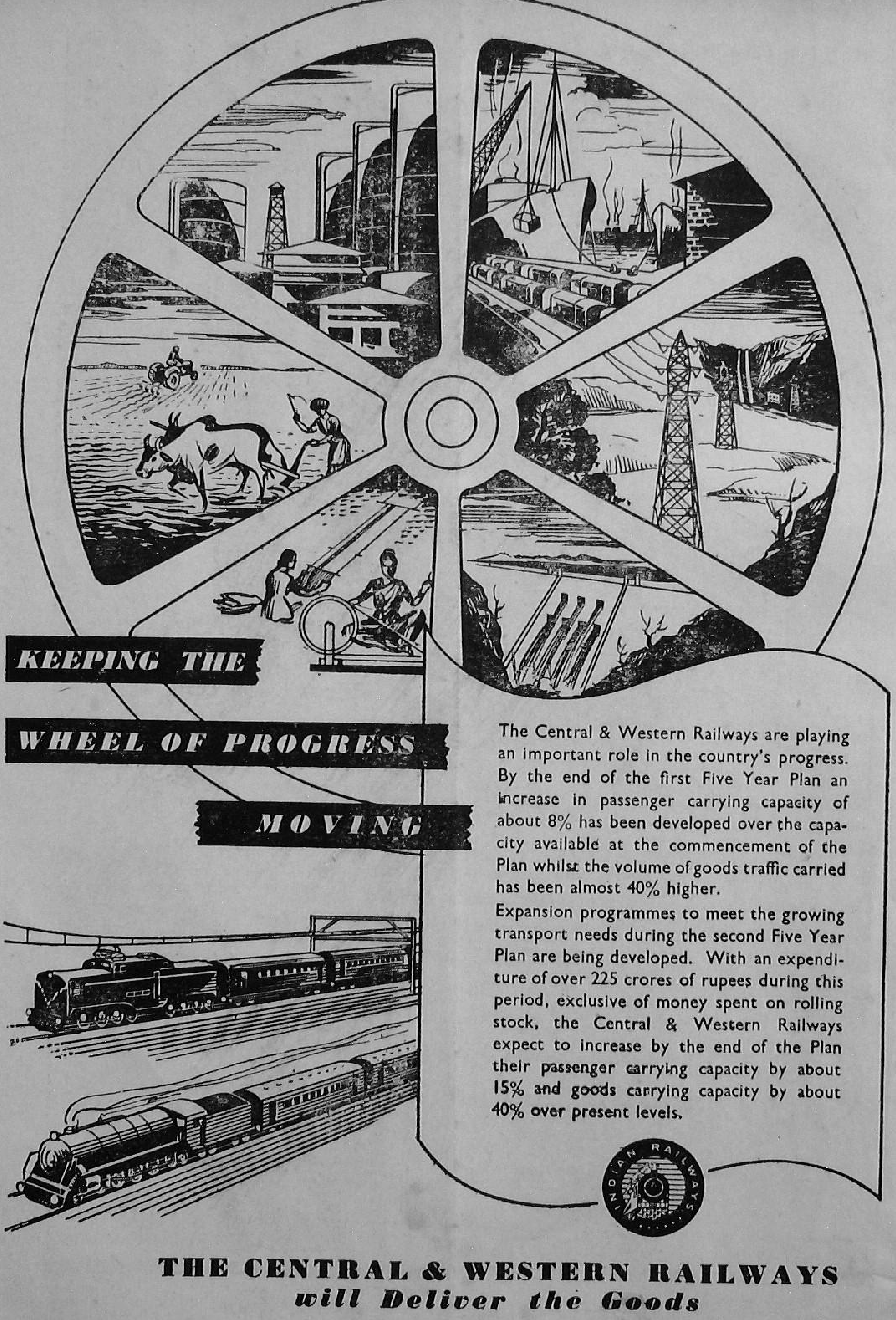
HIND CYCLES LIMITED, 250 WORLI, BOMBAY 18

Above:- An Artist's impression of The Tower of St. Peter's Cathedral, Geneva. Left:- A view from the road leading to Gwalior Fort.

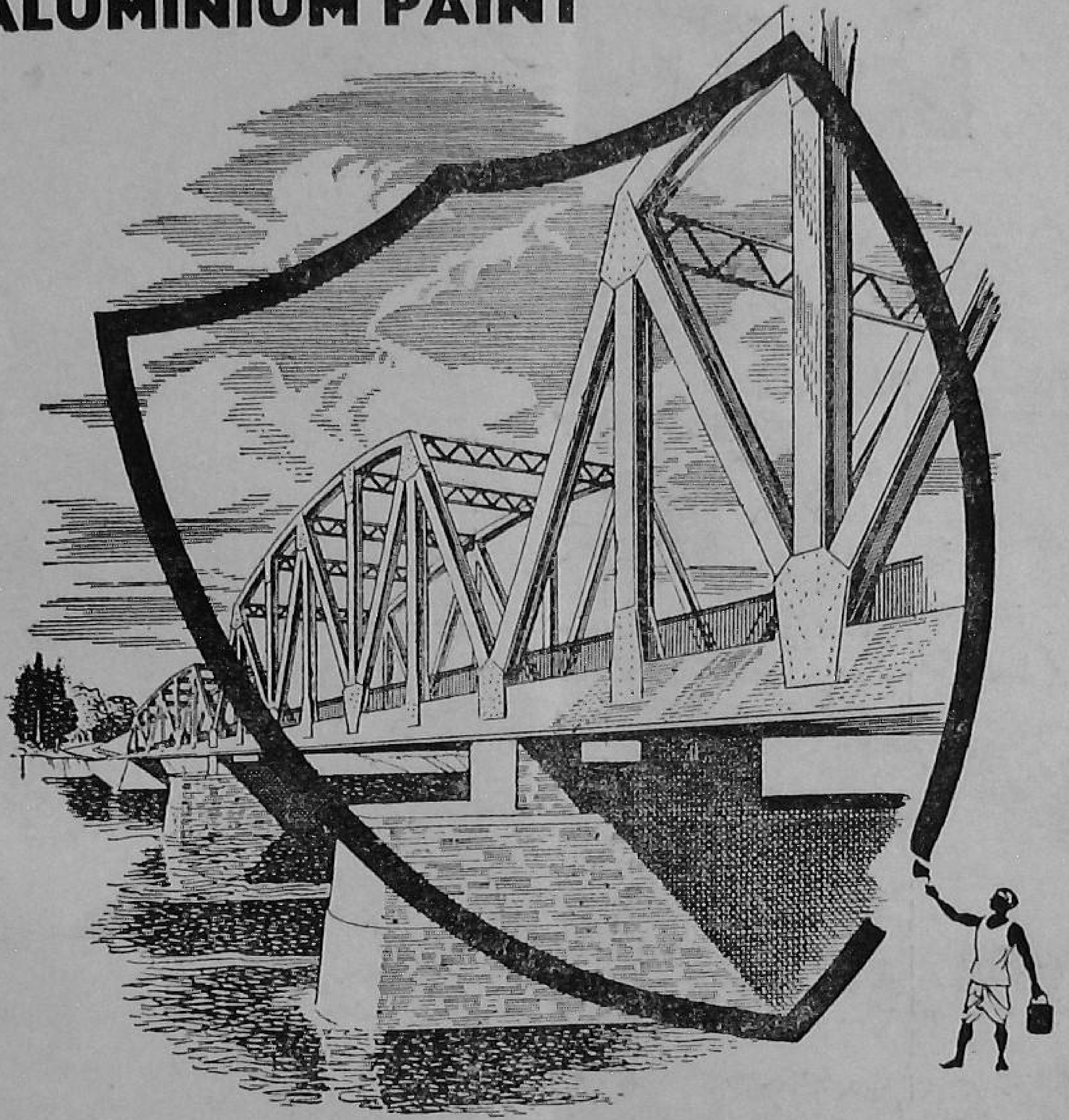
When your "West End" watch warns you it's time to be thinking about work, the good people of Geneva are in the middle of their night's sleep. Although, in this way, time varies from place to place, the reliability of "West End" watches remains constant.

The
BIJOU SPORTS
CENTRE-SECOND
Everbright Steel Rs. 290

West End
WATCH CO.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA


KEEPING THE
WHEEL OF PROGRESS
MOVING
The Central & Western Railways are playing an important role in the country's progress. By the end of the first Five Year Plan an increase in passenger carrying capacity of about 8% has been developed over the capacity available at the commencement of the Plan whilst the volume of goods traffic carried has been almost 40% higher.
Expansion programmes to meet the growing transport needs during the second Five Year Plan are being developed. With an expenditure of over 225 crores of rupees during this period, exclusive of money spent on rolling stock, the Central & Western Railways expect to increase by the end of the Plan their passenger carrying capacity by about 15% and goods carrying capacity by about 40% over present levels.
INDIAN RAILWAYS
THE CENTRAL & WESTERN RAILWAYS
will Deliver the Goods

ALUMINIUM PAINT



a shield against corrosion

Whenever a surface is exposed to the ravages of sun, rain and moisture, protecting it from corrosion becomes a major problem. Experience proves that for effective protection there is nothing like aluminium paint made from INDAL Aluminium Paste. The tiny flat plates of metallic aluminium in INDAL Aluminium Paste 'leaf' to form an overlapping layer of armour in the paint film. This layer excludes both moisture and ultra-violet rays ensuring long life of the painted surface. It pays to use aluminium paint because it has a coverage of about 900 sq. ft. per gallon.

INDAL

Contact your paint supplier and specify INDAL Aluminium Paste

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY LIMITED

Sales Offices :

NEW DELHI
44 Queensway

CALCUTTA
31 Chowringhee Road

BOMBAY
Lotus House
Marine Lines

MADRAS
Agurchand Mansions,
35 Mount Road

IA 453R

ASSOCIATED ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES
(INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED

Head Office : Crown House, 6 Mission Row, Calcutta

Branches at :

BOMBAY NEW DELHI MADRAS BANGALORE COIMBATORE NAGPUR

The MAKINGS of a GOOD, SMOOTH, LONG-WEARING ROAD with CALTEX 80/100 ASPHALTS

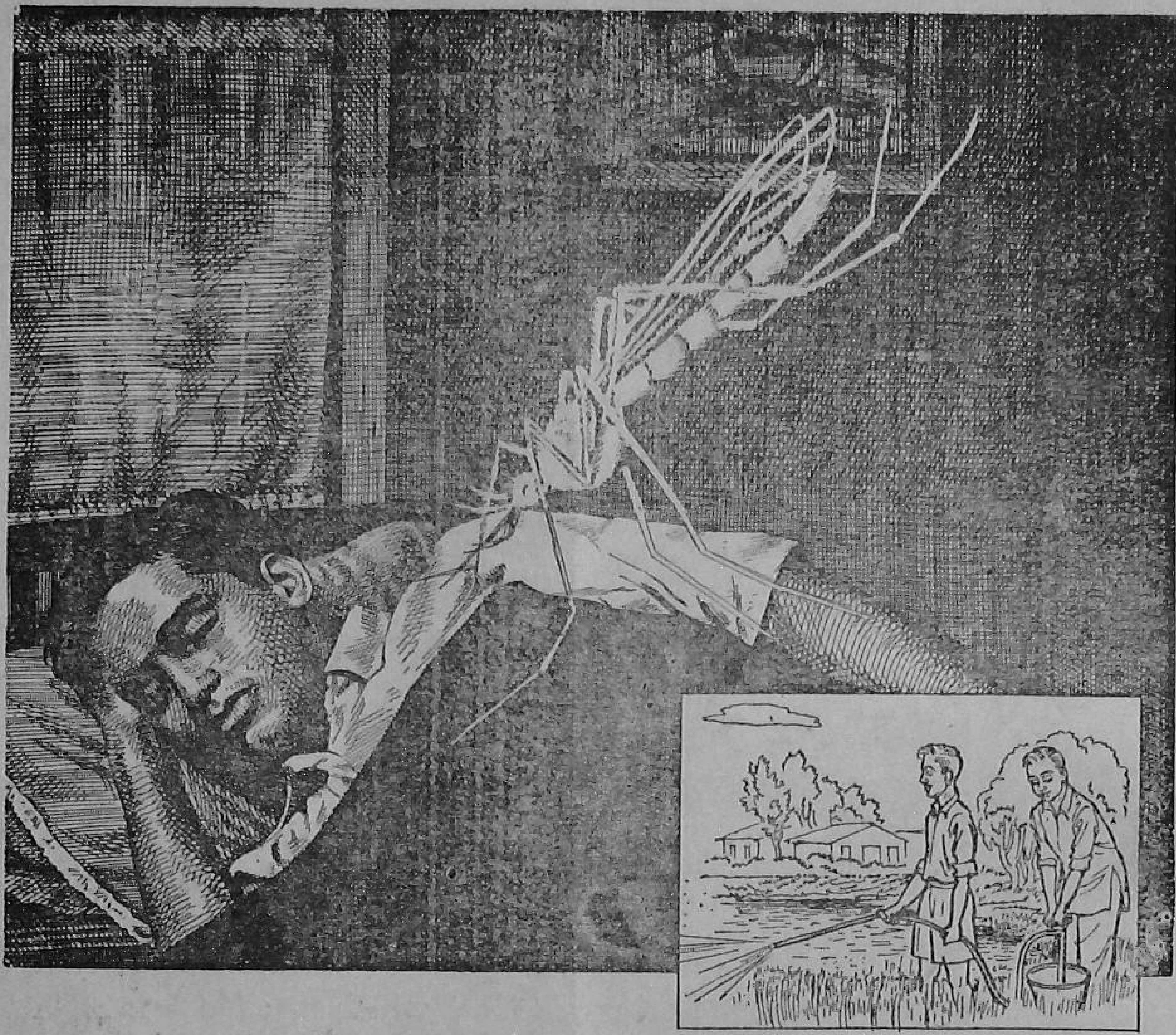
Here you see the "pre-mix" of aggregates and Caltex 80/100 Asphalt, cut back with 8-10% kerosene, discharging from the mixer into a truck from which it is fed into a finisher. The finisher then lays a carpet of excellently finished material. The resultant road surface can be depended on to give long and satisfactory service at a most reasonable cost . . . thanks to Caltex 80/100 Asphalt.

CALTEX ASPHALTS

Public Works Department and Road Construction Engineers are invited to consult Caltex Asphalt Engineers who will pleased to advise them regarding greater road durability and economy.

CALTEX (INDIA) LTD.

L-62 (a)



How a new oil conquers man's ancient enemies

Thanks to Stanvac's research scientists, more and more people are freed from the shadow of malaria

FOR THOUSANDS of years, man had no defence against one of his deadliest enemies—mosquito-borne malaria. Then somebody thought of killing mosquitoes at source, by spreading oil and chemicals on the stagnant pools where they breed.

This method proved partly successful. But conventional oils did not spread far enough (they still don't!), and they were easily stopped by obstructions like weeds.

After years of research our scientists have found the answer—an oil that spreads twice as far, that kills mosquitoes and the weeds where they might hide. Stanvac Mosquito Control Oil is now being used throughout India, to counter the menace of malaria.

STANDARD-VACUUM OIL COMPANY

(Incorporated in the U.S.A.
The Liability of the Members of the Company is Limited)

Saving Costs

and Saving lives !

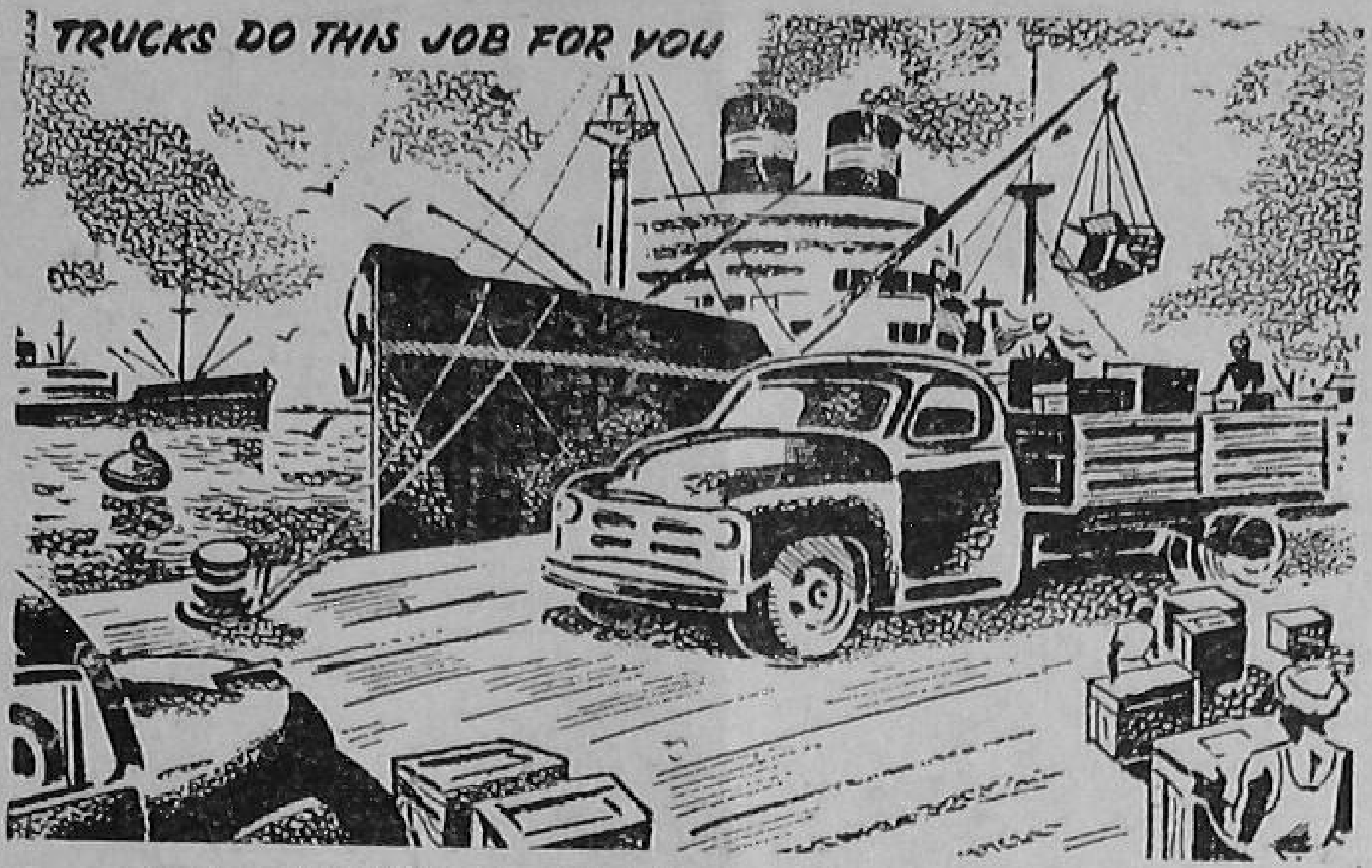
On economic grounds alone, Philips Gas Discharge Lighting for streets are more than justified. They give the maximum light output for the current consumed. But, what is more Philips Gas Discharge Street Lighting means increased safety and fewer road casualties.

Full details on request :

PHILIPS

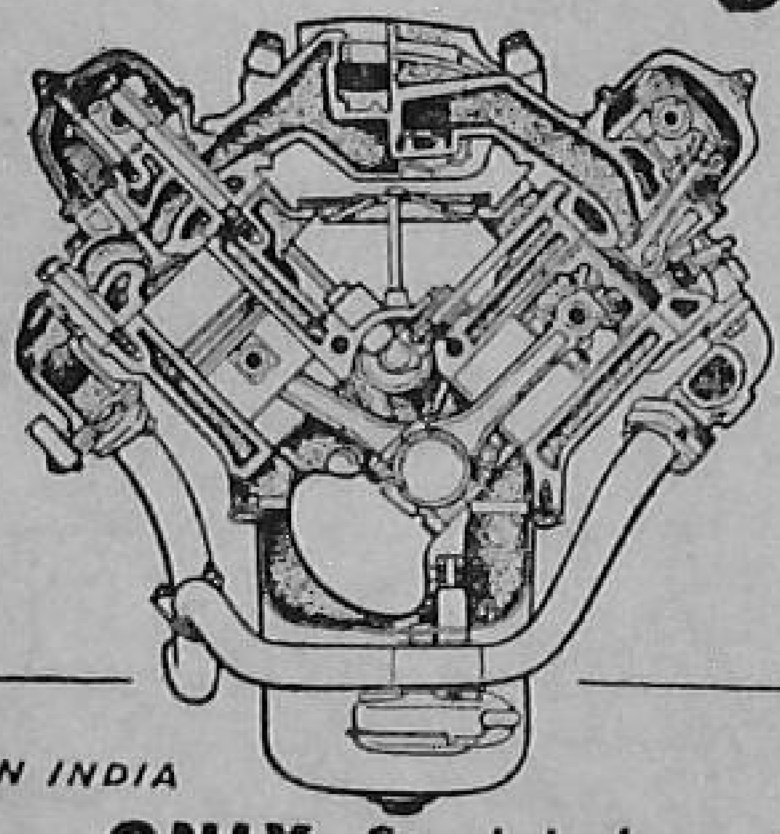
PHILIPS ELECTRICAL COMPANY (INDIA) PRIVATE LIMITED
LIGHTING SERVICE BUREAU

Calcutta • Madras • Bombay • Delhi • Lucknow • Kanpur • Patna • Bangalore



STUDEBAKER

DOES IT BETTER

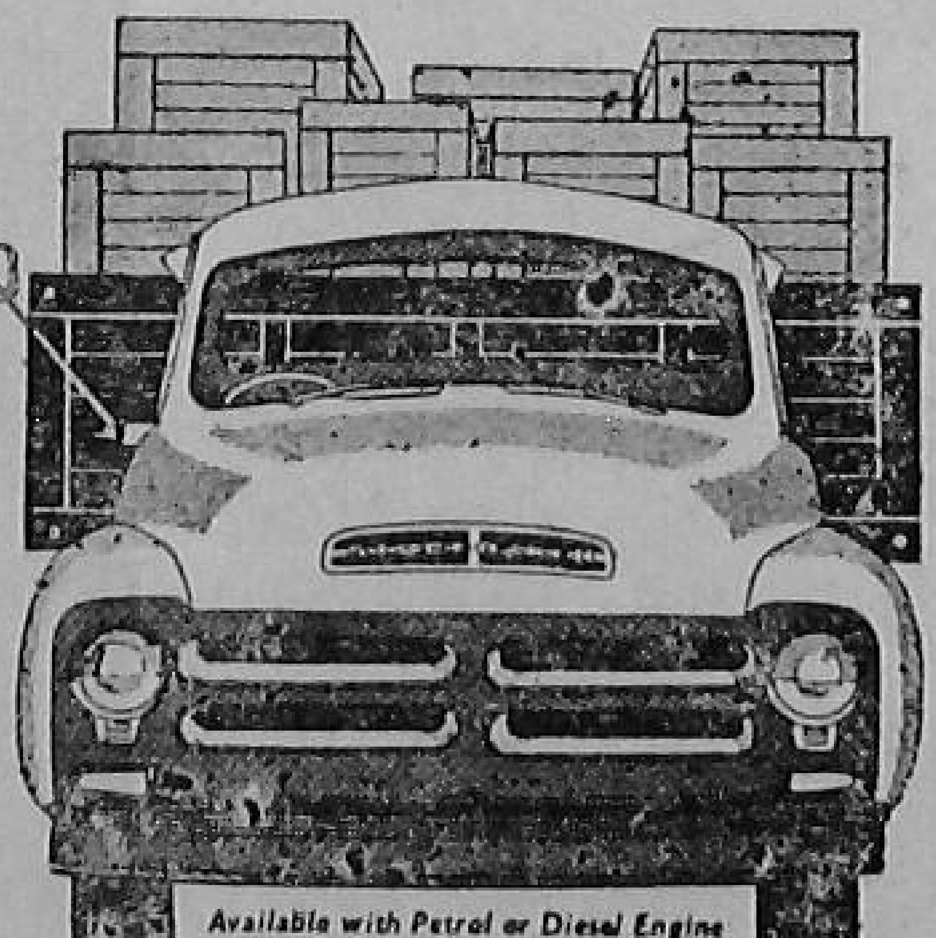


Because the V8 is more powerful and economical than the six cylinder engine and can therefore carry more load at less cost.

IN INDIA

ONLY Studebaker Cars and Trucks are fitted with V8 (OVERHEAD VALVE) engines

Greater Pulling Power	**Remarkable Petrol economy**
Rugged and durable	**Easier to Service**



Available with Petrol or Diesel Engine

HINDUSTAN MOTORS LTD.
CALCUTTA

Dealers :

Agra; Ajmer; Ahmedabad; Allahabad; Baroda; Bangalore; Bombay; Bareilly; Banaras; Calcutta; Cuttack; Coimbatore; Dibrugarh; Dehra Dun; Dhanbad; Indore; Jaipur; Jodhpur; Jalgaon; Jorhat; Jamshedpur; Jullunder City; Jammu; Kanpur; Kolhapur; Lucknow; Madras; Mangalore; Nasik; Nagpur; New Delhi; Nepal; Patna; Poona; Rajkot; Ranchi; Sambalpur; Shillong; Secunderabad; Silchar; Srinagar; Tezpur; Trivandrum; Vijaya- wada & Vizianagaram.

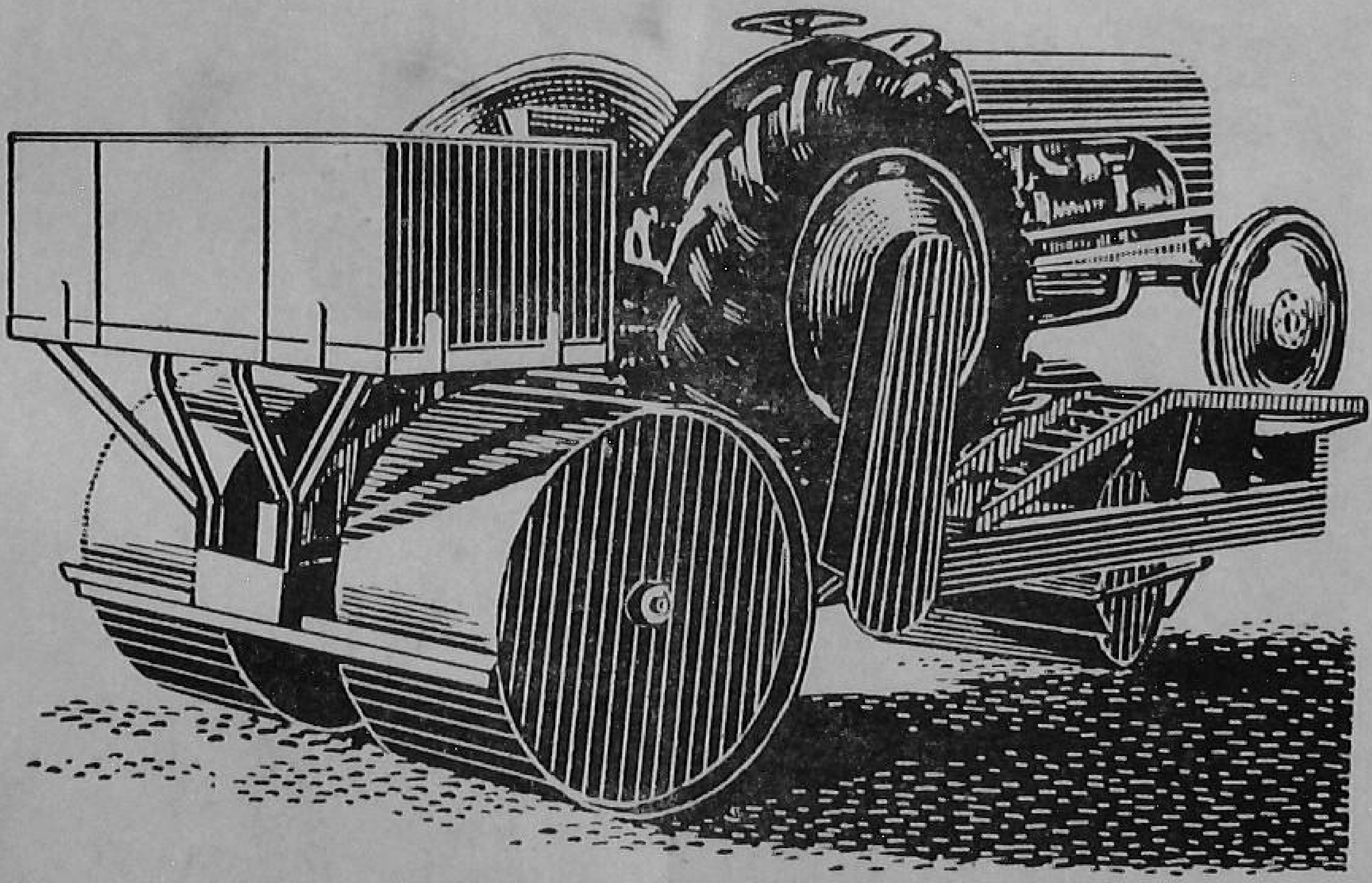
THE

KAMANI-TWOSE

'TRACTAMOUNT' ROLLER

will convert a wheel-type tractor into a 3½ to 6 ton road roller

in less than ten minutes



Most economic proposition for constructing

★ TAR MACADAM IN CITIES

★ ROADS IN COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS

★ ROADS IN COFEE & TEA ESTATES

★ FOOTBALL AND OTHER PLAYGROUNDS

★ FOOT PATHS

Manufactured in India under licence by :

Kamani Engineering Corpn., Ltd.

AGRA ROAD, KURLA NORTH, BOMBAY 37.

SPHEREHOT HEATERS

(PRESSURE TYPE)

Automatic Storage Type
Water Heaters

Inquire from :

BATLIBOI & CO.

26/59, Birhana Road,
KANPUR.

Phone : 3971 H. O. : BOMBAY

★

Branches :

Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Coimbatore,
Vijaywada, Ahmedabad.

Acme
CREAM
Biscuits

Acme Special, Nice Marie.
Custard Cream, Saltish,
Petit Buerre, Finger Cream,
Childern Special, Whitta,
Acme Cream, Orange Cream

THE

MODI SUPPLIES CORP. LTD.

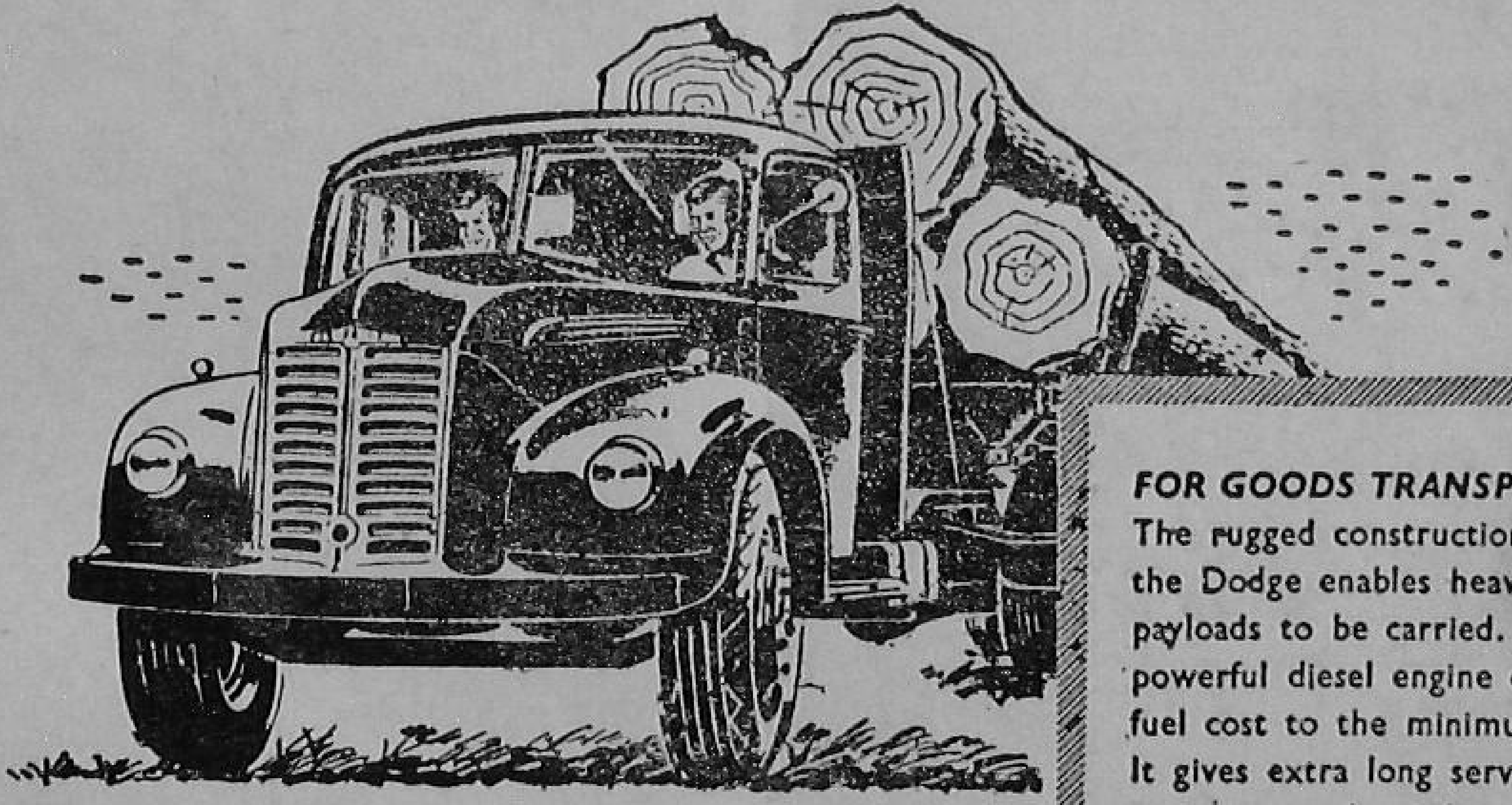
Modinagar, U. P.

Dependable

DODGE

DIESELS

TWO STURDY MODELS :– 165" wheelbase truck chassis, 5-ton load capacity, designed for goods transport. 190" wheelbase bus chassis, with full forward control, for passenger transport.



FOR GOODS TRANSPORT
The rugged construction of the Dodge enables heavier payloads to be carried. Its powerful diesel engine cuts fuel cost to the minimum. It gives extra long service even on rough roads.

AS PASSENGER TRANSPORT
Full forward control makes it ideal for passenger buses. The engine being right in front, there is more accommodation for passengers, ideal weight distribution and easier manoeuvrability.

PROGRESSIVELY MANUFACTURED BY

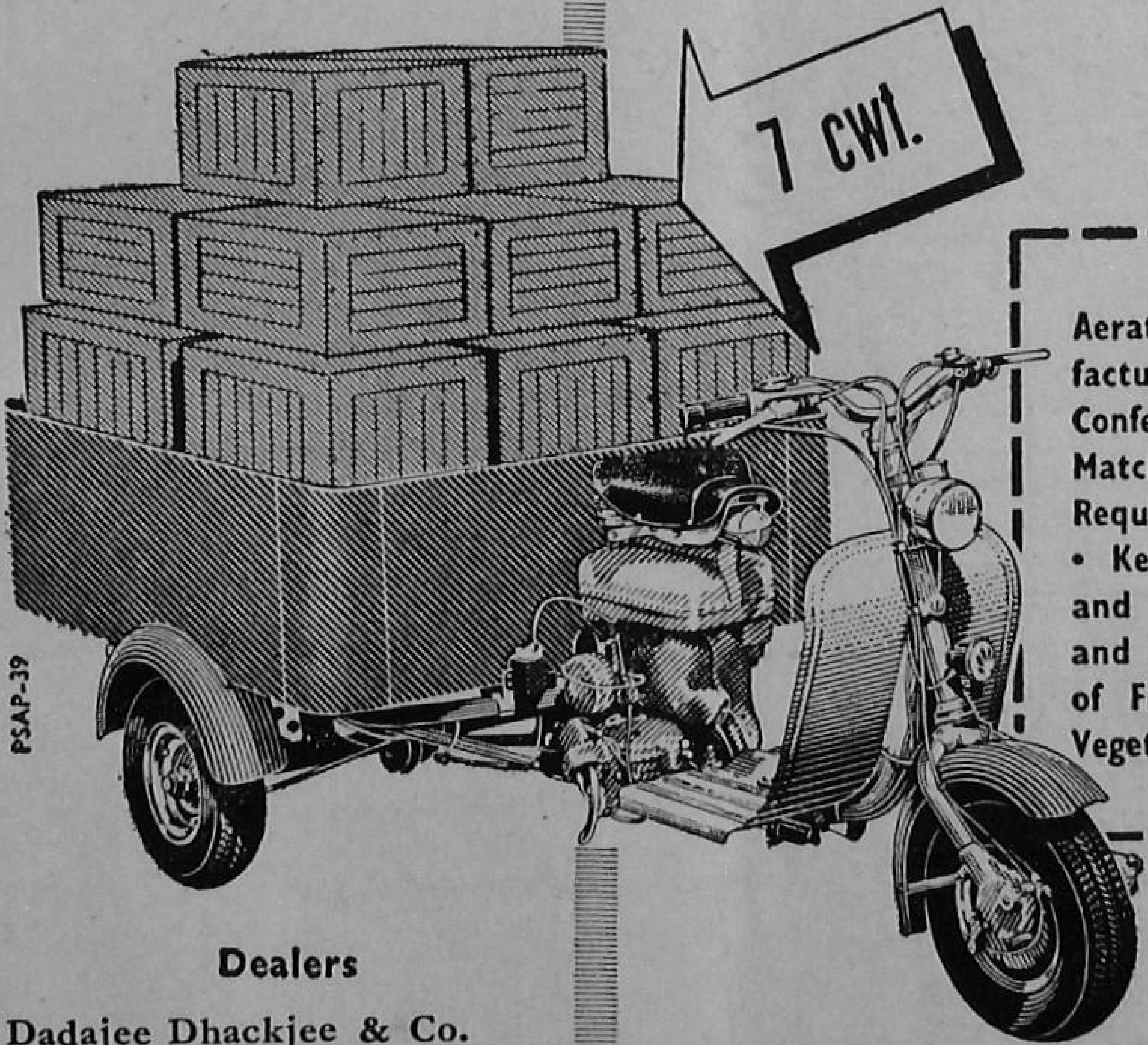
THE PREMIER AUTOMOBILES LTD.

AGRA ROAD, KURLA, BOMBAY

BELIEVE IT OR NOT
TIME IS NOT FAR OFF WHEN ELECTRICITY WILL BE AVAILABLE TO CRORES OF PEOPLES RESIDING IN VILLAGES OF INDIAN REPUBLIC.
EWI LTD
THE ENGINEERING WORKS OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.
20, Ultadanga Road, Calcutta-4
Phoenix FANS ARE PLAYING THEIR PART. IN MAKING LIFE CHARMING......
E.W.I 15/56

Here's the World's most inexpensive light truck...

the Lambretta fd



Aerated Water Manufacturers • Bakeries and Confectioners • Cigarettes, Matches, Soap, Toilet Requisites and Provisions • Kerosene • Launderers and Dry Cleaners • Tea and Coffee • Transport of Fish, Meat, Fruit and Vegetables

Dealers

Dadajee Dhackjee & Co. (Private) Ltd.,—Bombay.

Walford Transport Ltd. Calcutta.

Auto Enterprises, 25/8, Park Street—Calcutta.

Allied Motors (Private) Ltd.—New Delhi & Lucknow.

South India Automotive Corp. (Private) Ltd. Madras.

- Chassis retailed at Rs. 2,850/- ex-factory, it costs less than one-third the price of any other light truck—running and maintenance costs are almost negligible.
- Carrying capacity nearly 7 cwt net (770 lbs.), twice its dead-weight of 350 lbs.
- Fuel consumption approximately 90 miles for a gallon of petrol—a figure unequalled in mechanical transport.
- Easily manoeuverable—it can turn round within a radius of 6 feet.

Contact your local LAMBRETTA dealer for further details.

Increase your business, satisfy your customers—buy a Lambretta truck today!

AUTOMOBILE PRODUCTS OF INDIA LTD., BHANDUP, BOMBAY 40.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Associated Electrical Industries (India) Private Ltd. .. .. (*iv*)
Automobile Products of India Ltd. (*xiii*)
Atherton West & Co. Ltd. .. T (*iii*)

British India Corporation Ltd. .. (*iv*) T
Bengal Chemicals Ltd. 46
Batliboi & Co. .. .. .. (*x*)
Brooke Bond India Private Ltd. .. (*xv*)

Caltex (India) Ltd. .. .. (*v*)
Cawnpore Chemical Works Ltd. (16)
Central & Western Railways. .. (*ii*)

Directorate of Publicity Govt. of Bombay 54
Directorate of Industries Uttar Pradesh 119
District Board Kanpur 30

Escorts (Agents) Private Ltd. .. 93
Engineering Works of India Private Ltd. (*xii*)
Electricity Department Uttar Pradesh 90

Great Eastern Electroplaters .. 118

"Civic Affairs" is approved for subscription by Local Bodies, Community Projects and educational institutions

"Civic Affairs" is the Journal of Local Government and Public Administration in India.

It circulates among Local Self-Govt. Ministries, Municipal Councils, Public Administrators, Town Planning & Housing Authorities, Community Projects & N.E.S. Blocks

also

Educational Institutions, and others interested in civic affairs and Public Administration.

Hindustan Motors Ltd. .. (*vii*)
Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd. (Scammell Conservancy Vehicles) .. 56
Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd. (Pilfer Proof Seal) 32
Hind Cycles Ltd. .. .. T (*ii*)
Hoyle Robson Barnett & Co. (India) Ltd. 92

Indian Aluminium Co. Ltd. .. (*iii*)
Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. .. 91
India United Mills Ltd. .. 60

J. K. Industries 24
J. C. Roy & Co. 12
James Warren & Co. Ltd. .. 12
J. B. Norton & Sons Private Ltd. 38

Kamani Engineering Corpn. Ltd. (*ix*)
Kaycee Industries Ltd. 64
Kanpur Electricity Supply Administration 50
Kanpur Civic Administration .. 36
Kanpur Agencies Ltd. 30

Local Self Govt. Engineering Deptt. U.P. 70
Labour Commissioner Uttar Pradesh 58
Lucknow Municipal Board .. 85
Lakshmi Ratan Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. 28

Mahindra & Mahindra Ltd. 82
Modi Supplies Corporation Ltd. (*x*)

North West Tannery .. .. (*xvi*)

Plywood Products 74
Philips Electrical Co. (India) Private Ltd. (*vii*)
Premier Automobiles Ltd. .. (*xi*)
Public Works Department U.P. .. 86

Rallis India Ltd. 20
Radio Lamp Works Ltd. .. 88

Standard Vacuum Oil Co. .. (*vi*)
Standard & Co. 49
Singh Engineering Works Private Ltd. 117
Sir J. P. Srivastava Group of Industries 28

Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd. .. 8
Town & Village Planner to U.P. Govt. 59
Thackersey Group of Mills .. 46

United Provinces Commercial Corporation 94

West End Watch Co. .. .. (*i*)
W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. 66

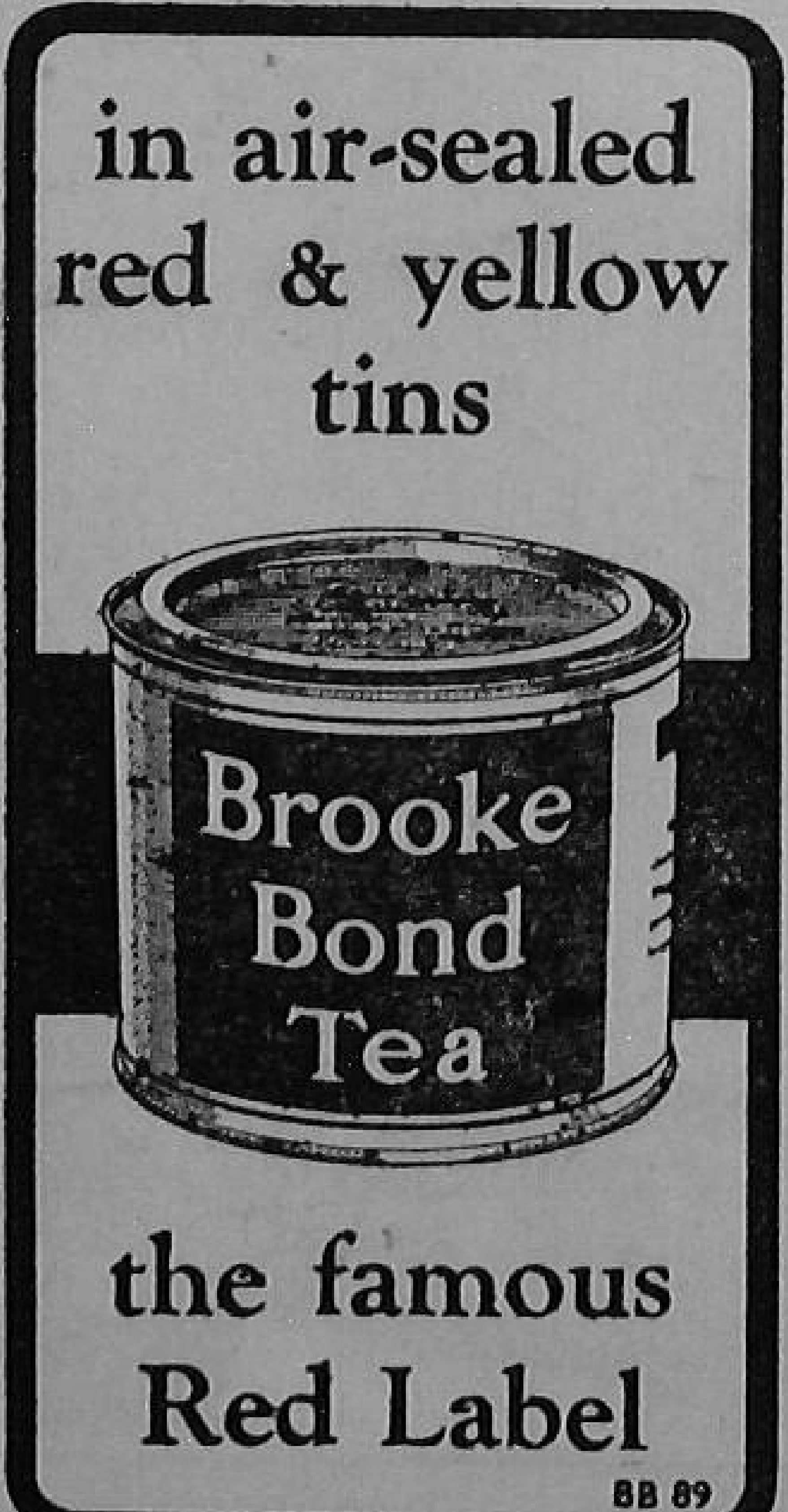
Editor:
S. P. MEHRA

Editorial & Business Offices :
Bhargova Estate, Kanpur,
U. P. (India)

Price per copy : One Rupee
Annual Subscription :
Rs. 12 (in India) ; Rs. 15 (foreign)
Including postage

Published on the 20th day
of every month

Printed and Published by
P. C. Kapoor at the Citizen Press,
Kanpur.

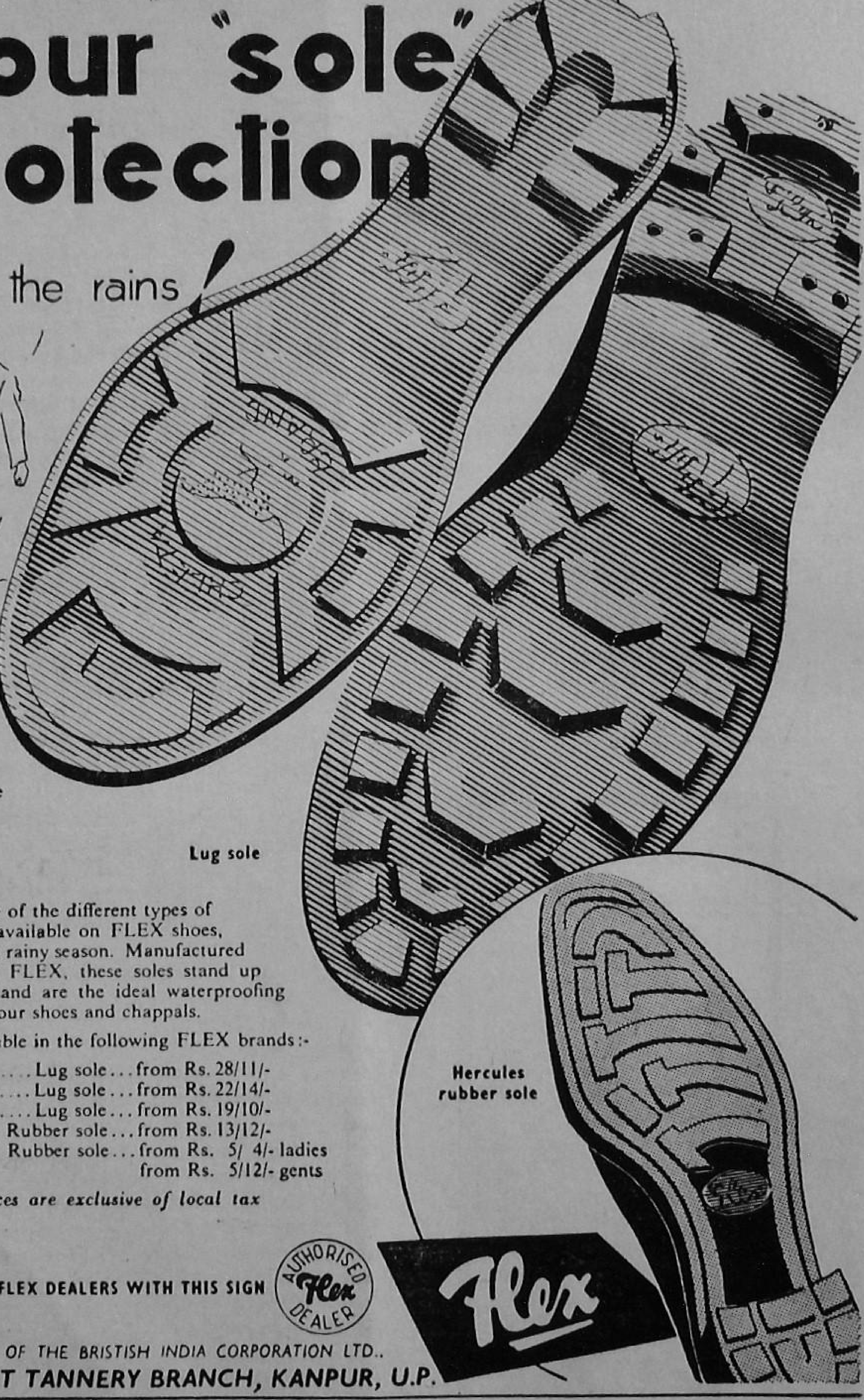


CONTENTS

	page
Editorial	1
The Month Reviewed	2
The Metroplitan Area and its Administration —*By Gurumukh Nihal Singh* ..	5
Place of Local Govt. in Socialist Pattern of Society	25
Central Council of Local Self-Government	29
U.P. Govt. Servants' Conduct Rules	33
Degree not Needed for Recruitment of Junior Government Officers ...	39
Present Recruitment Policy Responsible for Inefficieny & Corruption ..	41
Public Administration in States ..	43
Public Administration in Other Countries	51
Bombay Progresses Towards a Welfare State	53
Uttar Pradesh in 9th Year of Freedom	57
Public Health : Central Health Education Bureau	61
National Water Supply Programme ..	63
National Water Supply Programme in U. P.	65
Plastic Pipes for Water Supply	68
Metropolitan Water Board for Calcutta	69
Town Planning : Delhi Master Plan ..	71
The Slum Problem in Malabar ..	72
Housing : Fourth ECAFE Housing Confernce	75
Calcutta & Madras Trusts' Housing Schemes	77
Architecture :	78
Sculpture :	80
State Taxes on Motor Vehicles ..	81
Road Transport in Delhi	83
Roads Development in U. P. ..	87
Road Safety :	89
Electrification of Small Towns & Villages	91
Community Projects :	95
Horticulture :	96
District Boards :	98
Unsatisfactory Condition of Bihar District Boards ..	99
Village Panchayats :	100
Civic Reports from States	101
Local Bodies in U. K. Promote Cultural Activities	120
Civic Affairs in Neighbouring Countries	121

your "sole" protection

during the rains!



Cheeta rubber sole

Here are three of the different types of Rubber soles available on FLEX shoes, for the coming rainy season. Manufactured by makers of FLEX, these soles stand up to hard wear and are the ideal waterproofing material for your shoes and chappals.

Readily available in the following FLEX brands:-

University .... Lug sole	... from Rs. 28/11/-	
Cobra .... Lug sole	... from Rs. 22/14/-	
Elephant . .... Lug sole	... from Rs. 19/10/-	
Hercules .. Rubber sole	... from Rs. 13/12/-	
Cheeta). Rubber sole	... from Rs. 5/ 4/-	ladies
Chappals)	from Rs. 5/12/-	gents

Prices are exclusive of local tax

BUY ONLY FROM FLEX DEALERS WITH THIS SIGN AUTHORISED Flex DEALER

Flex

A PRODUCT OF THE BRISTISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD..

NORTH WEST TANNERY BRANCH, KANPUR, U.P.

Wanted Dealers in unrepresented stations. Interested parties are requested to apply to 'Flex Sales Office', Post Box No. 14, Kanpur, for terms.

F 153

THE NINTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

In economic and social welfare fields commendable progress was made in all parts of the country in the Ninth Year of Freedom. Problems of Public Administration and Local Government also received attention. The Community Projects Administraion has begun pressing for greater share for villagers in the local government, while the number of Panchayats continues to increase steadily. The Panchayats have begun demanding greater share in revenues and pressing for more powers.

Demand for decentralisation is being pressed by the Central Council of Local Self-Government, and the Planning Commission has begun to recognise the significance of local bodies in the implementation of Five Year Plans.

"India", in the words of the Prime Minister, "has become a great democracy— perhaps the largest democracy in the world." There is, however, no complacency in him at the achievements so far. He said last month in London, "While we have gone a long way, we have yet a long way to go and much progress to make." There could not be a better appraisal of the country's achievements in the Ninth Year of Freedom, and a more purposeful objective to set forth before the nation.

The importance of improving the structure of government increases with every increase in the functions of the government. Rapid strides have been made in the latter in recent years, and studies of public administration have not kept pace with these. Much remains to be done to promote studies and interest in the functioning of public administration, and to improve the efficiency and responsiveness of governmental machinery.

Sturdy local government alone cane provide a strong base for democracy. The need for it though emphasised from several plateforms has not yet been keenly felt. The reorganisation of States has overshadowed everything the whole of the last year, and the shadows have not yet cleared. Things are bound to settle down, once the raorganisation has been completed. Then time will be propitious for focussing attention on the problems of Local Self-Government and of the local bodies; to repair and to strengthen them, to reorganise and to reform them, so that may achieve their rightful place in the organisation of the public affairs in the country—and enable every citizen to play his proper part in running the democratic government of his country.

Idealism and Reality— Why Local Bodies Do Not Function Properly— Training Local Bodies Officers— Trees and Town Planning— Water Pollution

Idealism and Reality

We publish in this issue the 1956 Government Servants' Conduct Rules framed by the Uttar Pradesh Government. The new Rules take note of the current problems, difficulties and temptations, and seek safeguards against the public servants misusing their position. The State Government do not take for granted honesty and integrity in their employees and one of the rules lays down that every government servant shall at all times maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty, and another rule demands of every Government servant that he shall accord equal treatment to all. The ideal of absolute integrity and impartiality is sought to be achieved through stringent rules. While each of such rules may be absolutely necessary, atleast some of them will be irksome and hard to comply with in spirit. Among other things, it is required that every government servant buying any movable property exceeding Rs. 500 (for example a radio set, a refrigerator, etc.), shall forthwith report such transaction to the appropriate authority and that such transaction shall be only through a reputed dealer or agent of standing, except where previous government sanction has been obtained. Again, another rule requires that no government servant shall, except in exceptional circumstances, use a conveyance belonging to a private person or a government servant who is subordinate to him. Yet another rule lays down that no government servant shall, without making proper and adequate payment, avail himself of any service or entertainment for which a hire or price of admission fee is charged. There are several other equally stringent and idealistic rules.

While it is understandable that a large majority of government servants would try to comply with all or most of the rules, a sizeable number will find it most difficult to do so, and even if they tried, they would find it hard and even impracticable. When even a few rules are observed more in their breach, there is always a danger of the sanctity of all the rules being lost. While striving for ideal, it is desirable that reality should not be lost sight of. It is important that Government servants should be encouraged to be truthful in their conduct. For this it is necessary to recognise that they too are human. Only by recognising this can the gradual elimination of the many shortcomings can we hoped for. Imposition of a code of conduct, which may be impracticable, makes such attainment difficult.

Why Local Bodies Do Not Function Properly

Addressing the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Local Self-Government in Bombay, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur remarked: "I am firmly of the opinion that until and unless local bodies are made to function properly and given their due place in the body politic, the man in the street will not feel the impact of a socialist State." She was, however, disappointed that the Planning Commission, though it had thawed, had not yet sufficiently recognised the importance of local bodies and agreed to treat them as separate entities in the matter of implementing of development schemes.

While it is important that the local bodies should have their due place in the body politic, it is also important that they should be made to function properly. In fact once they are made to function properly, no one can prevent their achieving this place.

hile the importance of local bodies has been recognised, not adequate emphasis has yet been placed on seeing that these elected bodies function satisfactorily. The general tendency has been of impatience and to scrap the elected local bodies, whenever they have been found in default. Not sufficient attention has been paid to diagnosing the causes of default, and rectifying them. As it is necessary that at the Central and State level that people's representatives should be able to run the Government, it is equally important that at local levels elected representatives are left in charge of the local government and are given qualified personnel and all the necessary aids to carry on the civic administration satisfactorily. In the absence of such effective local bodies the democracy on top tends to become meaningless. It is not enough to make occasional references to the role of local bodies as nursery for parliamentarians and testing ground for democratic self-government. The present attitude of impatience and apathy with the local affairs should give way to a keen interest in finding out why most of the local bodies do not function properly.

There have been in recent years two enquiries into the finances of local bodies. No doubt, to use Rajkumariji's words, no local body can function without adequate finance. Finance has been a big stumbling block in the way of the proper functioning of local bodies, bul the causes of their failure lie deeper.

For the suceess of democracy in the country, it is necessary that adequate effort be made to find out why the local bodies at different levels have failed to achieve what is expected of them, and what must be done to remove their shortcomings, and to ensure their efficient working. The question is of great significance to the country.

The Council of Local Self-Government can do a lot to promote studies of the working of Local Bodies in different States with the above object in view.

Traininig Local Bodies' Officers

The reported arrests of a Director and Principal of an alleged bogus institute in the Capital for training Sanitary Inspectors and other classes of officers of local bodies brings home the lack of adequate facilities in the country for training Local Bodies' Officers. Barring a few technical posts, no special qualifications or training are required for most of the posts in the local bodies A 'Varsity degree usually is considered sufficient. The recruitment procedures are most haphazard, barring in a few of the bigger local bodies. This is one of the reasons for the failure of the local bodies to meet their obligations.

Some of the Universities have started teaching for a degree or diploma in local government or public administration. The Local Self-Government Institute of Bombay has also done some pioneer work in starting classes for training of local bodies' employees. But what is available to-day hardly meets the requirements. This accounts for the coming into existence of bogus training institutes, or of institutes with inadequate training facilities.

This is a job which the Central Council of Local Self-Government can help the State Governments in tacking. Given proper aid, the Universities shall be only too glad to open classes to train the future employees of local bodies, and to provide refresher courses for those already in employment. The training will have to be theoretical as well as practical, but of certain standand.

The Planning Commission have already under consideration the question of financial aid for the training of Panchayat Secretaries and other Panchayat personnel. The officers who man local bodies in urban areas can show better performance with adeqaute training.

Trees and Town Planning

According to Mr. M. S. Randhawa, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, so far as planting of trees is concerned, Chandigarh is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. Coming as this tribute does from one who is an authority on arboriculture this is gratifying indeed. The importance of trees in town improvement and planing schemes, however, has not yet been adequately recognised. If the planners of Chandigarh have kept in mind the importance

of planting suitable avenue trees and laying out parks and gardens, it has been a refreshing exception.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of town-planning practics in the Soviet Union—recently the town planners and architects of that country came in for scathing criticism at the hands of that country's leaders— the importance attached to trees by the planners there has been notable. Britain's Housing and Local Government Minister, Mr. Duncan Sandys, who recently visited the Soviet Union, has said that he was impressed by the extent of tree spaces in that country and saddened by their absence in his own country. As Mr. Sandys pointed out, even when architecture is poor, a tree can be depended upon to look green and put forth its blossom. Trees will not merely cover the shortcomings of architecture and town planning, they give meaning to these.

One hundred and fifty million trees have been planted in this country since the commencement of the annual Mahotsava in 1950, and of these 50 to 60 percent are estimated to have survived. This is a good beginning. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the originator of the Vanmahotsava, however thinks that we need 2,000 crore additional trees to build up suitable forest wealth. It is obvious the cities can have only a limited number of trees, but the cities need trees in their own interest. To hide their ugliness, and to look beautiful, to cater to the aesthetic tastes of the people and to look better-planned many a city in India can do with some more trees. The local bodies and the town planning authorities have to develop greater "tree-consciousness" among people to achieve this.

Water Pollution

While most of the bigger cities in India have solved the problem of their drinking water supply, Calcutta seems an exception. Epidemics of cholera and other intestinal diseases are an annual feature in this great city. Calcutta has the distinction of having the dual system of water supply— filtered and unfiltered.

The West Bengal Government have proposed to the Calcutta Corporation, and 30 other towns and municipalities on both sides of the river Hooghly, the setting up of a Metropolitan Water Board to take care of the drinking water supply for the 46 lak population in this 40 sqr. mile area. The present capacity of the Pulta Waterworks, the largest installation in the area is only 80 million gallons daily, but it is proposed to supply 400 million gallons daily under the Metropolitan Water Board to meet the requirements of this vast area.

Calcutta's will not be the first Metropolitan Water Board in this country. There is already the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Board, and a Jharia Water Board. The formation of the Metropolitan Water Board for Calcutta has also been commended by West Bengal's Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, who, in addition to being an eminent physician, has also had this problem under his consideration for a long time. So long ago as in 1925 he had moved a resolution in the Legislative Council of the undivided Bengal recommending the appointment of a committee "for ascertaining the causes of pollution of the river Hooghly and to recommend measures, legislative or otherwise, to prevent pollution in future." Much water has flown down the Hooghly since then, but the river pollution still remains to be checked. Speaking in Calcutta in July this year Dr. Roy said that huge effluents thrown into the river by the large number of mills situated on either side of it continue to be a source of contamination. The effluents from latrines in the mill areas, he said, were sucked in by the pumping sets drawing water for supply in the city.

While it is satisfying, as announced by Calcutta's Deputy Mayor, that the state of Calcutta's filtered water supply was not as alarming as alleged by some, the existence of river pollution, as pointed out by no less a person than Dr. B. C. Roy, requires the earliest attention. The city and the suburbs, it is well known, are highly endemic with regard to intestinal diseases, and there can be no improvement in the situation till the water supply is improved.

The Metropolitan Area And Its Administration

By Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh,

Chief Minister Delhi State

An important feature of modern life in different parts of the world, both in the West and the East, is the increase in the number of great cities and their expansion into huge metropolitan areas. Everywhere around a great city there grew up a large number of suburban townships, where a fair proportion of those who work in the great city actually reside. In some cases this proporation is as high as 25 to 30 percent of the total population.

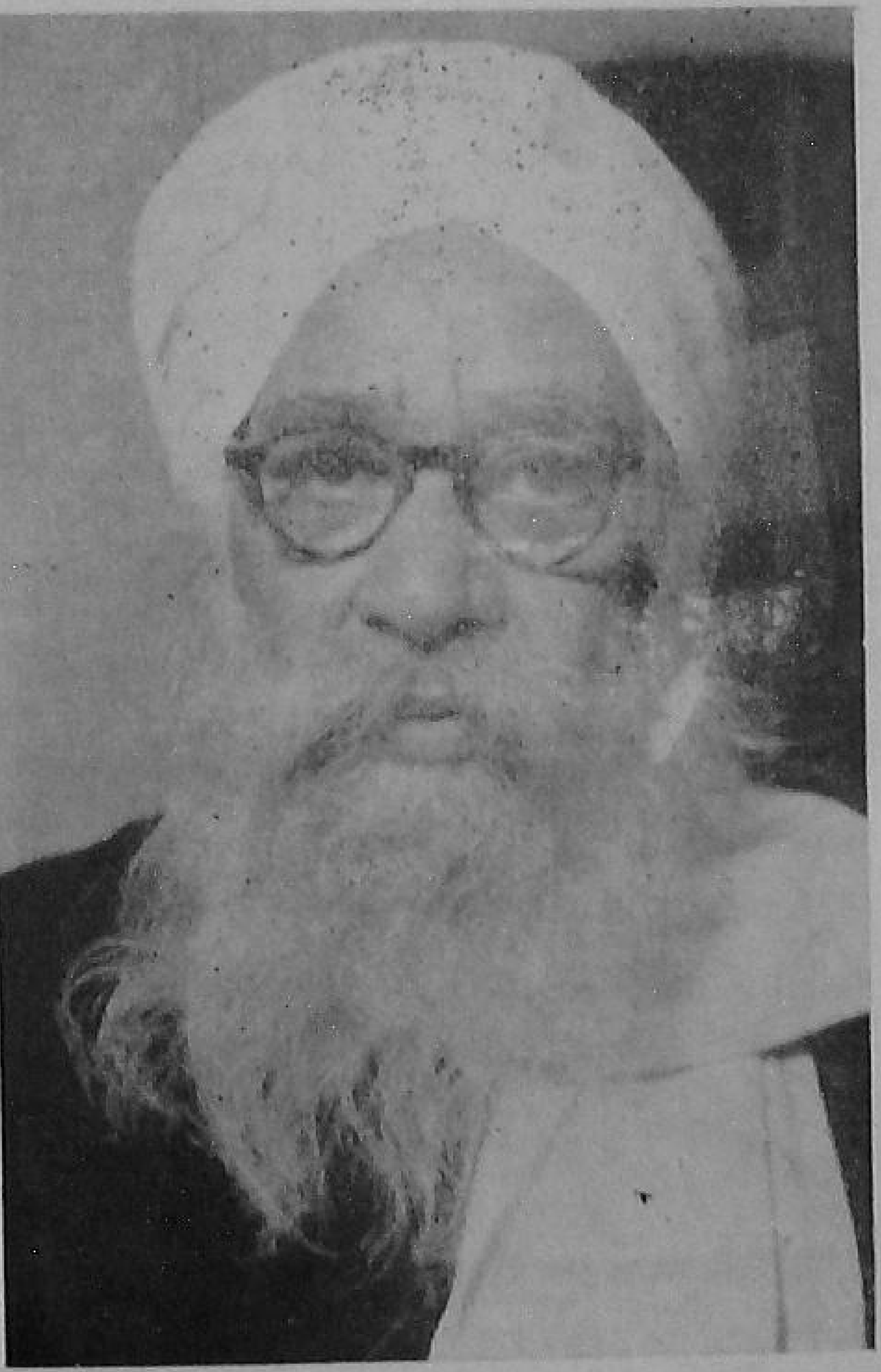
In the vast majority of cases this expansion of great cities has been unplanned or haphazard and arrangements for the administration of the metropolitan areas are most inadequate and unsatisfactory. Attempts have been made in recent years in different countries of the world to evolve master plans and to reorganise the administration of the metropolitan areas, but so far, has to be confessed, little progress has been actually achieved. As a matter of fact, it is even difficult to state precisely what is a "metropolitan area." The reason for it is thus stated by Professor W. A. Robson, Professor of Public Administration, London School of Economics, and Political Science (University of London), in his "The Great Cities of the World" :—

> If the typical metropolitan city consisted of a continuous built up area, it would be far easier to describe in terms of population and territory; but actually no metropolis is composed of a single compact urban concentration. And because the metropolitan community is so allenuated, spreading further and further afield in ever-widening circles like the ripples on a pond, it becomes increasingly hard to define, to measure, to comprehend and to govern.

None-the-less there have emerged from the study of problems relating to metropolitan areas in different parts of the world certain broad principles and lines on which it is considered advisable to reorganise the administration of metropolitan areas and to prepare master plans for their development, reorientation and re-organisation.

Citizens' Apathy

To begin with, it is necessary to bear in mind two important preliminary considerations. The first is that "the task of governing a very large city is fundamentally different from that of governing one



Sri Gurumukh Nihal Singh,

Chief Minister Delhi State, a former Speaker of Delhi State Assembly, he was Professor of Economics & Political Science (since 1929), and Head of the Department of Political Science (1939), Banaras Hindu University, and Founder-Secretary (1938-41), and President (1942), Indian Political Science Association.

of small or medium size. After a certain stage is reached, quantitative differences produce qualitative defferences. The great city of to-day is so large that it is difficult to evoke from the citizens or inculcate in them the spirit of community. People usually do not know their neighbours, and so the sense of neighbourhood, of belonging to the same place and sharing common interests, is lost. The City Council and its executive organs often seem remote and aloof from the daily life of the citizens with whom they are not in close contact. In consequence apathy is often shown towards municipal politics and municipal elections."

Lower Degree of Self-Government

Second, "a capital city tends to enjoy a lower degree of self-government than other cities in the same country." The explanation, writes Professor Robson, is not far to seek. "A capital city is the seat of national government; it contains the deplomatic representatives of foreign countries whose security is a national responsibility; and possession of the Capital is often the key to political control over the entire country. For these reasons the national government often exercises a much greater degree of control over the Capital than over other large towns. Paris is the classic example of this; but one might equally well cite Buenos Aires, Rio de Jenerio or Washington D. C. In London the police force, elsewhere administered by the Watch Committee of the Municipal Corporation, is administered by the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police who are under the control of the Home Secretary."

Disadvantages of Centralisation

In some countries centralisation alone has been tried to solve the problem of the administration of the metropolitan areas, but this had led to a most serious disadvantage : "the steep reduction in the number of citizens who participate in the process of government." Constituencies grow bigger in size and in number of voters. In consequence, the interest of the people dwindles in municipal policies and affairs and in municipal elections. Writes Professor Robson: "In a city with a population of more than, say half a million, the City Council finds great difficulty in maintaining a close contact with the citizens. The Townhall, the Councillors and officials seem to become remote and aloof : and the citizens see the city government as "they" rather than 'we.' However good the governors may be the bureaucratic element tends to prevail as the size of the city becomes really large. The tendency is assisted by the increasing scope, magnitude and complexity of municipal functions. This is particularly the case, where the permanent head or the Commissioner or the Executive Officer is appointed by the State Government as happens in Bombay, Calcutta and other big Indian cities with Corporations.

Two-Tier System

It is for these reasons that the two tier system of local administration is being recommended for big cities and metropolitan areas—as prevails in London, Moscow and Metropolitan Toronto. After stating that he believes "a two-tier structure to be right in principle as a form of govenrment for the largest cities," Professor Robson goes on to say : "A two-tier form of organisation is necessary in a metropolitan area. For this consists of an extensive region based on a great city, which forms the commercial, industrial, political and cultural centre, surrounded by suburbs, dormitory towns, housing estates villages, market-garden areas, and so forth. By whatever means the need for a unified government over the whole metropolitan area may be met, the need for the purely local government of all these diverse places will remain. It can best be satisfied by means of a two-tier organisation conferring the greatest possible amount of local autonomy consistent with the well-being, good government, co-ordination and planned development of the whole metropolitan government."

Substantial Advantages

Professor Robson refers again and again to the "substantial advantages" of the two-tier system of local government, which establishes, "a major authority for the planning, co-ordination and administration of large-scale functions while leaving

all the purely local services to a lower tier of minor authorities." And he goes on to say, "the arguments for a two-tier system in a great metropolitan area are overwhelming, for only by such a method is it possible for the suburban and outlying districts to retain their identity and communal life whilst becoming part of the metropolitan area for the larger governmental purposes. Only by this means, moreover, we can hope to find a solution to the problem of providing the metropolitan area with a democratic system of local government while also giving the citizen a smaller and more easily comprehensible unit of community life in whose government he can participate. It is perfectly feasible and logical to aim simultaneously at both larger and smaller units of local government in metropolitan areas; and to evoke in the citizens a sense of civic interest in both the larger community and smaller. It may even be worthwhile establishing a federal type of metropolitan Council, in which a proportion of the members will be elected by the minor authorities in the area, although we would insist that not less than half of them would be directly elected by the electors for the Metropolitan area, in order to ensure an adequate representation of the regional outlook."

Ad Hoc Authorities

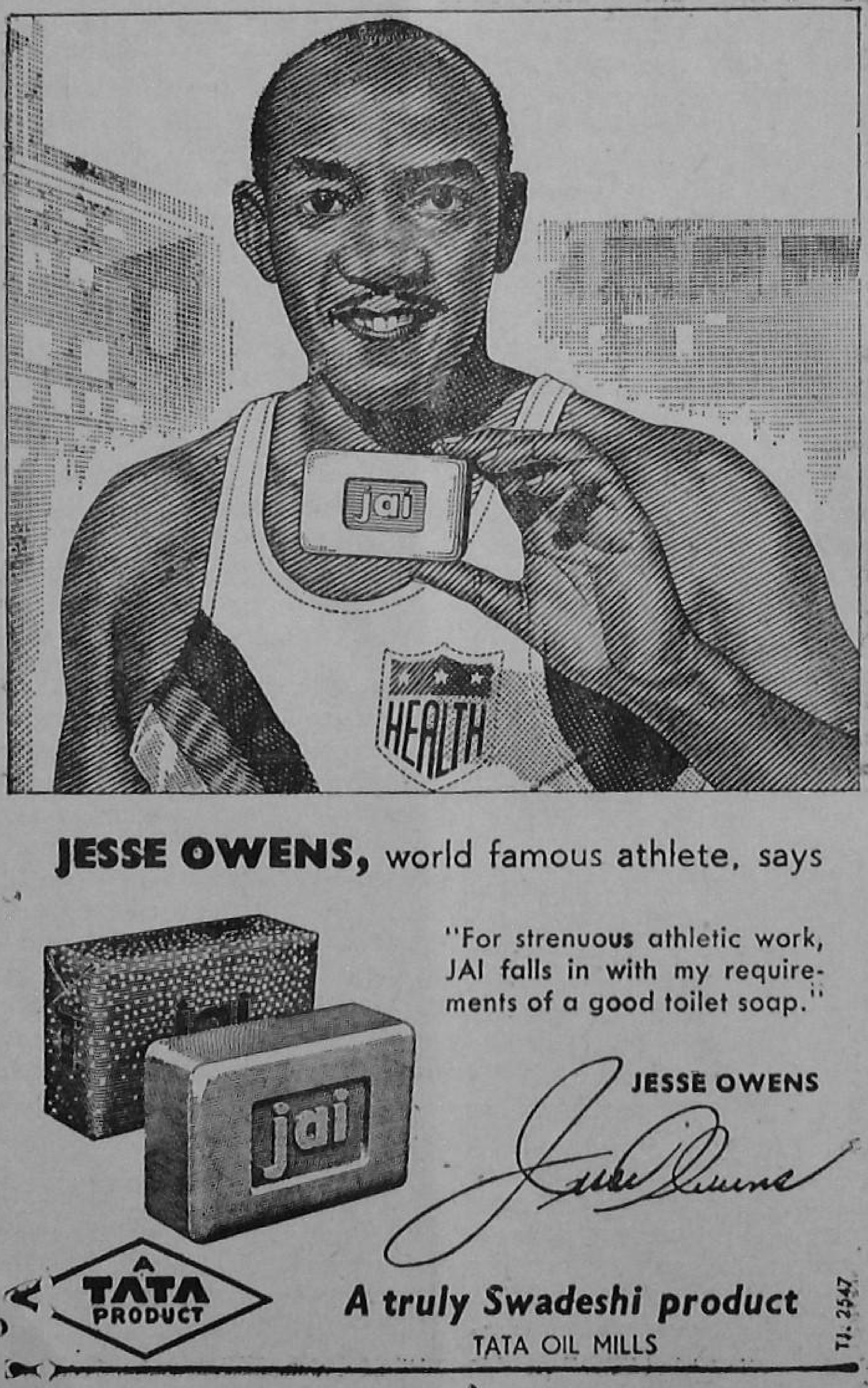
There is one further problem connected with devising a suitable administrative set-up for the great city. As great cities have expanded into large metropolitan areas *ad hoc* authorities have been set up to provide for the performance of specific large-scale functions. For instance, in the United States in 1940 there existed in 26 largest cities as many as 61 *ad hoc* bodies. "They included 17 housing authorities, 13 independent school boards, 5 park authorities, 5 library authorities and 5 sewer authorities, 2 public works authorities and others dealing with water supply, highways and bridges, ports, local passenger transport and planning." In the United Kingdom too there has been a considerable increase in the number of *ad hoc* authorities dealing with specific services. This is usually justified by the technical specialist on the grounds of efficiency; and it cannot be denied that the services rendered by many *ad hoc* authorities have been of great value. But, as pointed out by Professor Robson, "ultimately the *ad hoc* body gives rise to as many problems as it solves."

The most serious drawback of the *ad hoc* body is that there is no method of co-ordination of its work with related activities carried out by other bodies. It has one, and only one, object in view; and it is in a sense failing to discharge its duty if it attempts to take a comprehensive view of things. Yet the services of a great modern city are becoming more inter-related every day, and even their efficiency is determined to no small extent by the degree of co-ordination that is attained. Housing, planning, transport, highways—how can one separate such a group as this ? And housing in turn involves education, drainage public health, gas and electricity and many other services. There are hundreds of other points of contact between the various public and social services where 'the single eye' is needed to obtain the best result.

It would thus be clear that the best solution of the problem of devising a constitutional frame-work for the metropolitan area is through the adoption of the two-tier system of government—in which the large-scale functions and services are entrusted to a single, magni-competent Metropolitan Authority and all Ad hoc bodies cease to exist and the purely local or samll-scale functions are performed by the unit local authorities, such as the existing municipal councils, district or tahsil boards, notified area committees, etc.

Division of Functions

What are those large-scale functions or services for which the whole of the metropolitan area should be treated as a unit ? Some instances of these are given by Prof. Robson. After placing technical education in this category, he goes on to say "to supply a great City with water often means bringing supplies from long distances at great cost; while to provide it with main drainage will often mean


jai
HEALTH
JESSE OWENS, world famous athlete, says
"For strenuous athletic work, JAI falls in with my requirements of a good toilet soap."
JESSE OWENS
jai
A TATA PRODUCT
A truly Swadeshi product
TATA OIL MILLS

transporting vast quantities of sewage to large disposal plants or out-falls. Sewage works and main drainage systems require high capital expenditure, great engineering works, and skilled personnel far beyond the reach of small local authorities. The technical reasons for treating the whole metropolitan community as a single entity in respect of such services are very strong. Similar considerations apply to main highways and bridges. The system of public transport services within the region should clearly be obtained as a whole. There are several other services which should also be planned and administered over the entire metropolitan area, such as hospital service, fire brigades, public libraries, parks and large open spaces, distribution of gas and electricity, and certain health services requiring highly specialised organisation."

The Structure of Government

In all great cities and metropolitan areas of the world, with the single exception of Buenos Aires, the main organ of government is an elected Council. It is either directly elected by the people or indirectly elected by municipal and other local councils, boards and committees, or is elected partly directly and partly indirectly.

The Metropolitan Council should be constituted on a federal basis, viz, it should represent both the local bodies and the people. The number of the directly elected members should in no case be less than one-half of the total number of members, as pointed out by Prof. Robson. The proportion of members elected by local bodies within the metropolitan area should not ordinarily be more than 30 percent of the total membership of the Metropolitan Council and may vary between 15 and 30 percent according to local conditions.

The size of the Council differs widely from country to country. In Moscow the total membership is 1,392, in New York 27, in Chicago 50, in Rome 80, in Paris 90, in Montreal 100, in Zurich 125, in Bombay 135 and in London 144. The Council is the main deliberative boby in the system of Metropolitan Government — in many cases it is also the body which takes administrative decision as well. **It is, therefore, necessary that the Council should not be too large, as in Moscow, where effective discussion can hardly be possible and the Council meeting can only be likened to a public meeting. On the other hand, the size should not be so small as in New York, that people are deprived of effective representation — in New York there is one member representing 3 lak person. It is felt that in Metropolitan Areas there should be a representative in the Council for every 30,000 persons.**

Five Types of Executives

The Metropolitan Council is everywhere the deliberative policy-making and bye-law making body. In a number of countries it is also the policy-executing body as well. So far as the form of executive government in great cities and metropolitan areas is concerned, there are some five types of executives that can be distinguished in different parts of the world.

1. Council With Executive Powers

To begin with there is the system of executive government by the Metropolitan or the City Council itself. This system generally prevails in the British Isles and most of the Commonwealth countries, as it is in consonance with the parliamentary form of government which is found in these countries. The essence of this system, as pointed out by Prof. Robson is "that the Council possesses full executive power within the limits laid down by law, and has complete control over administration. This control is exercised in practice by committees of the Council, which can either accept their proposals, reject them or refer back for reconsideration." In several cases, however, the Council generally delegates the final authority to a Committee, in which case the report is made to the Council for information and record only.

Under this form of government, there is a Chairman or a Mayor, who is the symbol of unity and authority in the Metropolitan Area. He is elected by the

Council, occupies a position of great dignity and prestige and represents the City or Metropolitan Area on all ceremonial occasions. And, although elected on party basis, he conducts himself in such a manner as befits a true representative of the whole Metropolis. He presides over the meetings of Council and its most important Committee, the Finance and Executive Committeee, but he does not exercise any general control over the administration. He cannot be described as the executive head and his administrative powers are not at all extensive.

Defects of Council System

The Council system of executive government in a great city or metropolitan area imposes too great a strain on the members of the Council. Normally, each member of the Council is required to serve on two to three Committees and on an equal number of sub-committees. This means that, on the average, each member has to devote some two days in the week to the administrative work of the Council and that too without remuneration.

There have been complaints in recent years that there is a growing tendency on the part of members to leave the work to permanent officials. In any case, if this system has proved workable and successful in England, it is to the existence of peculiarly favourable conditions there, viz., firstly there are a large number of persons with ability, leisure, public spirit and traditions in the country, who are willing to devote themselves to this type of public work, and secondly, temperamentally and by tradition Englishmen are specially fitted for work through Committees.

2. Executive Committee

Secondly, the executive work in some big cities and metropolitan areas in entrusted to an executive committee elected by the Council. An important example of this is to be found in Moscow, although a similar system with small variations prevails in Montreal, Copenhagen, Stockholm and Rome.

In Moscow

In Moscow there is no Mayor and all executive power is entrusted to an Executive Committee elected by the Soviet. It has 60 members, including a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary. It is the chief executive and administrative organ and is responsible for planning and directing the whole work of administration and full executive powers are delegated to it. Indeed for all practical purposes the Executive Committee takes the place of the City Council of an English city — the chief difference being that Moscow's Executive Committee is indirectly elected while the English City Council is directly elected.

The Executive Committee in Moscow works through Committees on which persons who are not members of the Soviet are also appointed. This system is employed extensively to make the administration of the metropolitan area more representative and broad-based. Persons with special knowledge and experience and with interest and public spirit, who, for reasons of their own, are often unwilling to stand for election, are thus able to serve on these committees and a fairly large number of persons are thus associated with the work of City administration in Moscow. The Moscow system of government may thus be regarded as the most broad-based—although from the point of view of democratic control, it is hardly possible for an outsider to hazard any opinion here as effective control is exercised by the Communist Party.

In Montreal

In Montreal there is a mixed type of executive government in which the Executive Committee elected by the City Council plays an important part. The executive power is shared between the Executive Committee, a paid Mayor-Magistrate, directly elected by the people and a paid Director of Departments, appointed by the Council. The Executive Committee, Consists of a Chairman and six members. It is in charge of the City's administration, although certain powers of supervison are accorded to the Mayor. It reports to the Council on all matters within its jurisdiction; submits by-laws to the latter for approval

and prepares the annual budget and capital development programme.

The Mayor of Montreal is directly elected on a popular vote for a 3-year term, recieves a salary of 10,000 dollars a year, is the first Magistrate of the City, represents the City on ceremonial occasions and presides over the Council. He can submit recommendations to the Committee and the Council. He is required to superintend, investigate and control all departments of the municipality. But his executive authority would appear to be circumscribed, not only by the executive Committee but also by the Director of Departments, who is appointed by the Council and who is a non-voting member of the Committee. The Director is responsible for city administration and keeps the departments in touch with the Executive Committee."

In Copenhagen

In Copenhagen the executive power is vested in an Executive Council consisting of Chief Mayor, five Mayors and five Aldermen, all elected by proportional representation for eight years by the City Council. Both the Mayors and Aldermen are paid—Mayors more than the Aldermen—and the Chief Mayor not only gets a still higher salary but also an entertainment allowance. There are six Departments into which the municipal administration of Copenhagen is divided, each under a Mayor and with one Alderman attached to it. There are ten Standing Committees elected by City Council and each Alderman is closely associated with the work of particular committees. However, the Mayors who posses great executive powers, both individually and collectively, are not tied to the Committees—the Aldermen act as a link between the Mayors and the City Council and its Committees. In the Executive Council the Aldermen are in a position of equality with the Mayors and their votes are of equal weight. "Questions affecting the municipality as a whole, such as bylaws or statutes and the annual budget, or matters which concern several branches of the city's administration or which are of vital importance to the city or its economy, go to the Executive Council for decision. The Executive Council also-deals with the appointment and discharge of officials, except the Chief Officers, who are appointed by the City Council on the nomination of the Executive Council."

In Stockholm

In Stockholm, the City Council elects a Board of Aldermen, consisting of 12 members, who prepare all business going to the Council and who exercise a general control over the City administration. The Aldermen, like the Councillors, are unpaid.

Stockholm has no Mayor but the City Council elects eight Directors, who receive the highest salaries—higher than the Swedish Ministers—paid in the Swedish public service. Each Director is in charge of a municipal department and he participates in the meetings both of the Council and the Board of Aldermen. The Directors themselves constitute a Board, presided over by the Director in charge of Finance. Attached to each Department there is an Administrative Board, elected by the City Council but presided over by the Directors in-charge of the particular Department. These Boards possess independent authority. Thus the executive power appears to be divided between the Aldermen, the Director and the Administrative Boards on the one hand and the City Council on the other.

Last, in this category, is the system of executive government in Rome, which is perhaps the simplest and the best example of executive government by a committee elected by the Metropolitan Council.

In Rome

In Rome, the City Council is elected on universal franchise for a term of four years and consists of 80 members—the population of Rome is 18 laks. The Council elects from among its own members the Mayor and an executive committee called Giunta, which consists of the Mayor and 12 members or Assessors, together with two substitute members. While the office of the Councillor is unpaid, the Mayor and the Assessors receive honorarium or allowances.

PROTECT YOUR TIMBER *against*

WHITE ANT, DRY ROT, WET ROT, FUNGUS AND THE RAVAGES OF INSECT PESTS WITH

BRUNOLINUM

REGD.

WOOD PRESERVER

CAN BE BRUSHED, SPRAYED, OR DIP APPLIED

Brunolinum consists of special tar-oil fractions which are highly toxic to all wood-destroying insects (including termites or white ants) and to the fungi causing dry rot, wet rot, and other forms of wood destruction and decay. It has good penetrating powers and forms a durable protective barrier which resists leaching by water. Brunolinum is economical in use and will greatly extend the serviceable life of wood. Available in two attractive shades of brown, dark and medium.

JAMES WARREN & CO. LTD.

31, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta—16

W.S.H.8A

Only National Lamp

Bengal

NATION'S BEST

APPROVED & USED BY

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1935

DISTRIBUTORS :—

J. C. ROY & CO.

24/68, Birhana Road, KANPUR.

GRAM : 'JESSE'

PHONE : 3447

The City Council is the deliberative, supervisory and policy-making body. It passes the budget and approves the estimates of all administrative agencies. The Giunta is the Executive of the Council. It prepares the business for the Council, executes its decisions, assists the Mayor in his duties both as the head of City government and as agent of the Central Government. It appoints and dismisses municipal employees, exercises powers and functions of the Council delegated to it, and, in cases of emergency, it can assume, on its own responsibility, all powers of the Council. In addition to the collective work done by the Giunta, each Assessor is in charge of a particular branch of the City's adminstration.

The Council appoints as many Standing Committees as there are Assessors. Each Committee has eight members elected by the Council in proportion to the representation of the political parties on the Council, and is presided over by one of the members of the Giunta. The Standing Committees report to the Council on all matters submitted to them by the Mayor, the Giunta or the Council.

The Mayor is the head of the City's administration and represents it on all ceremonial and official occasions, but is subordinate to both the Giunta and the Council. He also works as agent of the Central Government in certain matters. The Mayor summons and presides over the Council and the Giunta, prepares and directs their work, executes their decisions, supervises all municipal offices and institutions, suspends municipal employes, if necessary, signs all contracts, represents the City in all legal matters and in Courts and exercises certain powers of certification and registration. The Mayor may be removed from office either by a resolution, initiated by one-third of the Councillors and passed by two-thirds of the Council or by incurring legal penalties disqualifying him from holding office or by the National Government, by a decree of the head of the State, for grave reasons of public order or persistence in non-compliance of his legal obligations, in spite of reminders.

Parliamentary System

The first two types of executive governments described above are found in those areas where people believe in the parliamentary system and not separating the policy-making and the policy-executing functions. On the other, the next two types of executive governments, described below, are found in those great cities and metropolitan areas where the theory of the Separation of Powers holds sway, for example in the United States or in Japan in the last few years after it came under the American influence since the end of Word War II.

3. Separation of Powers: Directly-Elected Executive

In the third type of executive government the executive powers are vested in a directly-elected Mayor, as in New York or Tokyo. "This system", writes Prof. Robson, "embodies the twin doctrines of the Separation of Powers and popular choice of the Executive". He adds, "New York is an example of the 'strong Mayor' form of city government."

In New York

In New York the Mayor is elected directly by the people and is the chief executive officer. He appoints and can remove all heads of departments, commissioners and non-elective officials, and is regarded as responsible for their acts. He is in charge of the City's administration and for enforcing the law within the limits of the City. The Charter prescribes the following duties of the Mayor:— To communicate to the Council, atleast once each year, a general statement of finances, government and affairs of the City, with a summary statement of the agencies of the City; to recommend to the Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient; To keep himself informed of the doings of the several agencies of the City and to see to the proper administration of its affairs and the efficient conduct of business; to be vigilant and active in causing all provisions of Law to be executed and enforced; generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by law.

The Mayor has to work with the Board of Estimate, which consists of the Mayor, the Comptroller and the President of the

City Council, who are usually elected with the Mayor on a popular vote, and the Presidents of the five Boroughs who are also directly elected. The Board of Estimate is really not an administrative board—it is a sort of an upper house of the legislative branch. Because the executives sit on it, its decisions are smoothly translated into administrative action. It can act quickly and it must act responsibly.

The constitution of the City does not concentrate the executive power exclusively in the Mayor. The fiscal affairs are supervised by the Comptroller. "Because the Comptroller is elected even if on the Mayor's party programme, he almost invariably becomes a political rival and is not to be counted as a faithful subordinate."

City Planning Commission

There is another important body set up by the Charter to share executive authority with the Mayor and the Board of Estimate. This is the City Planning Commission consisting of the Chief Engineer, ex-officio, and six members appointed by the Mayor for a staggered term of eight years. The Chairman, who is also designated by the Mayor, is made the head of the Department of City Planning. The principal function of the Commission is to prepare a comprehensive Master Plan for the City. It also prepares and submits to the Mayor each year a budget of capital expenditure of the City and no improvement contrary to its recommendations may be included in the general revenue budget, prepared by the Board of Estimate, except by a three-quarter majority in the Council, Unfortunately the Commission has not been able to function successfully. "There arose" writes Prof. Tughwell, "not only the expected opposition and sabotage from the Heads of Departments, but constant harrying by the Mayor himself, the Board of Estimate and the Council.... After 15 years the Master Plan was not yet adopted and it appeared that unless changes were made, it might never be adopted."

Formidable Political Machine

In this system of government in New York, the City Council is playing a decreasingly significant role. To the Council belongs the legislative power, but legislation must also be passed by the Board of Estimate and the Mayor. **There is almost complete centralisation of administration in the Board of Estimate and finally in tha Mayor, and as stated by Prof. Robson, "the Mayor, in spite of the widespread ramifications of the Civil Service regulations, is able to build up a formidable political machine....** There are 32 executive Departments some carrying on operations of enormous scope, and to maintain the kind of control over these operations which will keep them efficient or even merely honest, has proved to be beyond the capacity of any Mayor up to the present time."

Metropolitan Govt. of Tokyo

The system of administration in Tokyo appears to have been copied largely from New York. The two chief organs of government are called the Metropolitan Assembly and the Governor, both elected directly by the voters on the presidential election formula on the theory of Separation of Powers. The Assembly is composed of 120 members, including a chairman and a Vice-Chairman, elected on a four year term. It holds ordinary sessions four times a year and extraordinary sessions whenever necessary. The Assembly is empowered to discuss and decide matters relating to the Metropolis and matters specially provided for by laws or bylaws. Among important items are enactment, amending and abolishing of bylaws and regulations, and approval, revision or rejection of budget plans. The Assembly appoints as many Standing Committees as there are departmental organisations of the Metropolitan Government.

The Governor is the executive head of the Metropolis and is elected directly by the people for a term of four years. His duties are to take charge of the Metropolitan Administration as the head of the Metropolis and to represent the Metropolis before the public and to take charge of national affairs entrusted to him by laws and orders. There are two Vice-Governors, a Chief Accountant, four Deputy Accountants, Managers and Directors of Bureaus and Offices, Chiefs of Divisions and Sections and about 50,000 officials and employees, who help the

Governor in the work of administration. There are also some 80 organs of the Governor through whom he functions, such as the Youth Problems Council, Public Service Efficiency Deliberative Council, the City Planning Deliberative Council, etc.

There are, besides, ten independent regulatory commissons or commissioners such as the Metropolitan Board of Education, the Election Management Commission, Civil Service Commission, etc.

The Metropolitan Public Safty Commission consists of five Commissioners appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Assembly for the management of the Metropolitan Police Force whose strength is 25,000 and which is under the command of the Superintendent-General, who is appointed by the National Public Saftey Commission with the Metropolitan Safety Commission's consent and the Prime Minister's approval.

It will thus be seen that the executive government in Tokyo is mainly controlled by a seperate popularly elected head, as in New York. This form of executive government also prevails in several other great cities in the United States, such as Los Angees and Chicogo. In Chicago the Mayor is not only the chief executive and head of municipal administration, he is also the presiding officer of the Council His constitutional powers are reinforced by his political power as party boss.

Defects of New York and Tokyo Systems

The concentration of executive control in the hands of a popularly elected head, be he called a Mayor or a Governor, is fraught with great dangers, as pointed out by prof. Robson. "The power of any one individual." he says, "to control effectively a large and complex organisation like a city government must be limited by the sheer impossibility of his having sufficient time and energy to keep his eye on more than a few of the multitudinous matters to be dealt with each day. This is especially true in a democratic country where serious blunders caused by hasty or ill-considered intervention from the top executive will not be lightly tolerated and will evoke immediate criticism and resentment."

4. Popularly Elected Executive Committee

The fourth type of executive in great cities and metropolitan areas is a popularly elected Executive Committee or Board, for example in the City of Toronto and Zurich.

In Toronto

In Toronto City there is a Board of Control, consisting of a Mayor and four other members, all of them directly elected by the people, which is in charge of City's administration. This Board prepares the annual estimates, supervises revenue, expenditure and investment; awards municipal contracts and considers bylaws; it recommends to the Council appointments to the posts of heads of departments and sub-departments and it can also recommend the dismissal of chief officers. The City Council in Toronto possesses power to over-ride the Board of Control in several respects by a two-thirds vote. The Board acts as a whole—there is a paid Director in charge of actual administration, who supervises the work of Departments, under the ultimate control of the Board of Council.

Direct Democracy In Zurich

Zurich cannot be described as a great city as its population is only 4 laks, but for Swiss conditions it is indeed big as it comprises one-half of the population of Zurich Canton and one-twelfth of the population of Switzerland as a whole. Switzerland is the home of direct democracy and although with the growth in the size of Communes representative Councils have come in place of communal assemblies of the citizens, traces of the older systems are still present. In Zurich all the chief municipal officials are elected for a four-year term by the electorate, as also the Communal (City) Council consisting of 125 members and the Executive Committee (Stadtrat), composed of nine members, headed by the Mayor. In the same way the school authorities, the five regional school boards

THE

Cawnpore Chemical Works Ltd.

ANWARGANJ, KANPUR

Factories at : KANPUR (U.P.) & KANHAN (M.P.)

Manufacturers of :-

Sulphuric, Hydrochloric & Nitric Acids

(All Grades Commercial and Pure).

★ ALUM CRYSTALS

★ ALUMINA SULPHATE 17/18%

★ ALUMINA SULPHATE IRON FREE

★ ALUMINA FERRIC

★ MAGNESIUM SULPHATE TECH. (*Epsom Salt*)

★ SODIUM SULPHIDE

★ SODIUM BICHROMATE

★ POTASSIUM BICHROMATE

★ CHROMIC ACID

★ SODIUM BISULPHITE

★ SODA HYPOSULPHITE

★ IRON SULPHATE

AND

★ OTHER INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.

Please write to us :

Prices always Competitive—Prompt Delivery Guaranteed.

and the Central School Board as well as teachers in the primary schools, are elected directly by the people themselves.

The executive organ of administration in Zurich is the Executive Committee or Board of Commissioners (Stadtrat) of nine members presided over by the Mayor, each of the nine members being given individual authority in specific fields of activity as heads of departments and an expert committee is attached to each of them.

Important questions in Zurich are ultimately decided by the people directly through a system of refrendum. To begin with, all changes in municipal statutes require the assent of the electorate. Secondly, there is the obligatory finance referendum; all decisions involving a new capital outlay of more than one million francs or an annual recurring expenditure of more than 50,000 francs require the sanction of the electorate. Thirdly, there is the optional referendum; decisions of the Communal Council must be put to the general vote if this is demanded within 20 days by 2,000 members of the electorate. There is also the right to demand consideration of a particular measure by means of a peoples' bill, but this is seldom exercised in practice.

Common Features of Four Types of City Government

In all the four types of governments described above the executive power is vested in people's representatives, that is, in all cases there is self-government or autonomy in local affairs. However, there are several great cities where the executive is appointed wholly or partly by the Central Government (State Government in the case of Federal countries) although in most of them representative bodies are associated with the administration and have even in some cases the ultimate control. Six such great cities and metropolitan areas are singled out by Prof. Robson in his "Great Cities of the World". They are : Paris, Rio-de-Janerio, Buenos Aires, Bombay, Calcutta and Amsterdam. He has not included such important Federal Capitals as Washington and Canberra, though they also fall in the same category.

A Disturbing Fact

Referring to the system of government prevailing in the above six great cities and metropolitan areas, Prof. Robson says this is indeed "a disturbing fact", affording food for reflection, especially if one believes that without successful self-government in the local sphere, a country is unlikely to attain a satisfactory level of self-government at the national level.

In this connection Prof. Robson puts a pertinent question : **"How comes it that in the vast metropolitan cities with their millions of inhabitants, their high cultural attainments, their relative economic prosperity, their proud history and traditions, their busy industrial and commercial life, the democratic spirit burns at so low an ebb that the aspiration to govern itself which has inspired every great city since the days of ancient Greece, has not been achieved ?"**

5. Government Appointed Executive

The fifth type of executive government is one in which it is appointed wholly or partly by the Central Government or the State Government. It prevails in such great cities or metropolitan areas as Paris, Rio de Janerio, Buenos Aires, Bombay, Calcutta, Amsterdam, Canberra and Washington.

In Buenos Aires

Of these, Buenos Aires has the doubtful distinction of having a system of government which is entirely undemocratic, for the Argentine capital has had no elected municipal council since 1943. The Mayor, who is appointed by the President, is in sole control of the whole administration of the city. He does not owe responsibility to any elected body.

In Rio-de-Janerio

In Rio de Janerio the position is slightly better for the Mayor, who is appointed by the President has associated with him a Financial Board of Review and the City Council. The Financial Board consists of seven Councillors nominated by the Mayor and supervises certain aspects of finance and examines contracts which impose financial burdens on the city or involve municipal loans, etc.

The budget has to be passed by the Council and the Mayor is required to report to the Council, render accounts to it and supply all information required by its members. All the same the Mayor, as President's nominee feels sufficiently strong to govern the City without paying much attention to the Council and he does not hesitate to veto Council's decisions. Before 1946 the City Council could over-ride the Mayor's veto, but since then it has been deprived of this power and can now only refer the matter to the Senate whose decision is final.

In Paris

Next in this category, comes the system of government in Paris, where the executive power is vested in the Prefect of the Seine and the Prefect of Police, who are administrative agents of the Central Government, are appointed and can be dismissed by the Minister of the Interior, and are answerable to him. They wield enormous power, which relegates the Municipal Council of Paris to a relatively weak position, whose resolutions can be overridden by the Prefect on almost all important matters. The Prefect controls all the municipal services, draws up the budget, settles the Council's agenda and prepares proposals for debate in the Council. The Perfect has, in the last resort, the power to suspend meetings of the Council for a period of upto three months or to suspend its activities altogether, or to dismiss Councillors from office.

The distribution of powers between the Prefect and the Council is indeed most unequal and "Paris cannot be regarded in any real sense a self-governing city."

The Prefect of Police controls the police force, which is almost autonomous, under the ultimate control of the Ministry of Interior.

In Washington

In Washington the power is vested in three Commissioners, who are appointed by the President —two of them are selected from among the residents of the district for a term of three years. They are known as Civilian Commissioners. The third member is an officer of the Engineer Corps of the U. S. Army, detailed by the President, and is known as the Engineer Commissioner. He works during the pleasure of the President but is usually detailed for four years.

For the efficient handling of the business of the District Government the various municipal functions are divided among the Commissioners as Committees of one, and all actions are approved by the Commissioners sitting as a Board. Not all the municipal duties are, however, vested in the Board of Commissioners. There are a number of *ad hoc* authorities for the performance of particular functions, such as the School Board, Board of Public Welfare, Public Utilities Commission, etc. There is a separate National Capital Park and Planning Commission created by the Congress to advise the District Commissioners with regard to the planning of the City and laying out of new and changing old high-ways etc.

The present system of government in the District of Columbia, in which Washington is situated, is regulated by an Act of 1875 by which the District was created Municipal Corporation. All legislation affecting the District is passed by the Congress and the advice of Commissioners is asked usually before such legislation is enacted. The budget estimates as submitted by the President to the Congress must be reviewed by a Sub-committee of the House and the Senate, and the total amount of appropriation fixed by the Congress and approved by the President.

In Bombay

There are a few other great cities and metropolitan areas where the executive is appointed by the Centre or State Government, but it is not necessary to describe their constitutions, except that of Bombay, which is considered as perhaps the best administered City in India. **Prof. Robson, however, does not consider that Bombay fulfils the essential conditions to qualify as a self-governing city** because its executive officer, the Municipal Commissioner, is appointed by the State Government, in spite of the fact that the Council can remove him by a five eight vote of all members

of the Council. But the writer of the essay on Bombay and Calcutta in "The Great Cities Of The World" is of the opinion that **the system of government in Bombay holds the balance between democracy and administrative efficiency** and although, the Commissioner is almost independent of the Corporation Council, the two work not in isolation but in co-operation.

The Bombay Municipal Act regards the Corporation "as only one of a number of municipal authorities. The other organs of city government which are included in the category of such authorities possess certain powers of their own which cannot in any way be modified or interfered with by the Corporation. Among these organs are the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner. Although the Schools Committee and the Improvements Committee are not referred to as "authorities" in the Act, they also possess certain powers which they can exercise independently of the Corporation. The principle of having a number of co-ordinate authorities has been extended to the field of the Electricity Supply and Transport Undertaking which is the major public utility enterprise now owned and worked by the Corporation. The affairs of this enterprise are managed by a separate Committee and a General Manager with a large amount of independent jurisdiction.

The Corporation Council

The Corporation of Bombay consists of 135 members, three of whom, the Police Commissioner, the Executive Engineer of the Presidency Division and the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay are *ex-officio* members. One hundred and twenty-four members are elected through multi-member constituencies, each electing two to five members, on cumulative system of voting, which enables well-organised minorities to secure some representation. The remaining eight are elected by certain special interests—four by delegates of trade unions, one each by the Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Bombay Millowners' Association and the Fellows of the University.

The Mayor

The Mayor, elected by the Councillors, presides over the Corporation meetings and represents it on all ceremonial occasions and official functions. Like his English counterpart he has no special powers and does not control the Executive. At present neither the Mayor nor the Councillors receive any salary—although there is a move for granting a sumptuary allowance to the Mayor and a salary to the Councillors. Meetings of the Corporation are held twice a week and the members have also to attend weekly or fortnightly meetings of the various committees of which they are members.

Statutory Committees

There are two kinds of Committees—the statutory and the non-statutory. In the first category, which the Corporation is required compulsorily to appoint, are: the Standing Committee, which serves as a General Purposes Committee or a Cabinet and which checks the Budget before it is presented to the Corporation and also weekly receipts and expenditure, etc.; the Improvements Committee, which is in charge of schemes relating to improvements, development, slum clearance, etc. the Schools Committee, which looks after education; and the Electric Supply and Transport Committee.

The non-statutory committees are either special or consultative. There are four special committees of 24 councillors each. They are: the Works Commtttee, the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, the Markets and Gardens Committee, and Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee. Consultative Committees are appointed whenever necessary.

Municipal Commissioner

The Executive power is concentrated in the Municipal Commissioner—an official appointed by the State Government for a three year term, subject to renewal. He attends meetings of the Corporation, though he has no right of vote. The Commissioner controls the Municipal Civil Service. The total staff employed is in the neighbourhood of 28,000, out of whom 21,000 are classed as labourers. The strength of

There's GOLD in GARBAGE
The DANO-METHOD
NOT ONLY PROVIDES A HYGIENIC SOLUTION TO THE REFUSE PROBLEM
But
ACTUALLY INCREASES FOOD PRODUCTION BY CONVERTING REFUSE INTO A HIGHLY BENEFICIAL FERTILIZER COMPOST
Further Particulars from :
RALLIS INDIA LIMITED
BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • MADRAS • DELHI • KANPUR
R.DM-1-EA

the clerks and subordinate staff is over 6,000, and the balance consists of superior staff and heads of departments. There are some 23 Departments—the administration is divided into departments and the latter into sections and branches. The cost of establishment comes to about Rs. two crore, one-fourth of the total expenditure incurred by the Corporation each year. Some of the officers in the superior grade are statutory, such as City Engineer, Executive Health Officer and the Hydraulic Engineer, who must be appointed, and their qualifications, salary and conditions of service are laid down by the State Government. Appointments to posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or below are made by the Commissioner and to those carrying a higher salary by the Corporation.

Most Suitable Form of Government

It will thus be seen that the question as to what is the most suitable form of executive government for a particular great city or metropolitan area cannot be answered on any *a priori* basis but only with reference to the actual conditions prevailing there. There are several factors which must be taken into consideration.

To begin with, it is important to know whether the people of the area believe in the parliamentary or the presidential type of democracy and whether the one or the other type of democratic government prevails in the national or the State sphere.

Secondly, if, in a particular area, there exist both belief and traditions in favour of the parliamentary form of government, the important point to consider is whether there are found in the Area adequate number of able, public-spirited persons of integrity and with leisure, who are prepared to devote a large part of their time to honorary work of civic administration. If not, the Council form of Executive Government will not be practicable.

Thirdly, it is of great importance to ascertain whether the people are capable, in the particular stage in which they are at the time, of achieving high standards of purity, integrity and efficiency and are known for their political maturity. The failure of civic administration in Calcutta between 1923 and 1953 is attributed to the Corporation appointed and controlled executive. In 1923 a new Municipal Corporation Act was passed, the old system of executive government under an official appointed by the provincial government was abolished, the Corporation was made supreme over the executive and the power of appointing the Executive Officer was vested in the Corporation. The Executive Officer exercised only such powers as were delegated to him by the Council or those which he was required to do under law.

The system did not work well and it led in 1948 to the supersession of the elected Council and the appointment of an administrative officer by the Provincial Government to manage all affairs of Corporation. Democracy fell into a temporary eclipse until it was restored in 1952. Under the 1951 Act a Municipal Commissioner is established on [illegible] lines to those existing in Bomba[illegible]s appointed by the State Govern[illegible] the recommendation of the St[illegible]public Service Commission for a period of five years, on such terms and conditions as the State Government may determine. The only control that the Corporation has over him is the right to demand his removal by a resolution voted by more than one-half of its members. The entire executive power is vested in the Municipal Commissioner, and all municipal affairs and servants are subordinate to him.

It would, therefore, depend upon local conditions whether it is advisable to vest the elected Council with the power of appointing and controlling the executive or whether, under the existing circumstances, it would be desirable to have the Chief Executive appointed by the Government as in Bombay and Calcutta. In any case, whatever system of executive government is followed, it is essential for efficient administration that the recruitment and control over the services or the permanent staff should be kept outside the influence of party politics.

Municipal Service

Various methods of recruitment to services personnel for local government bodies have been adopted in different parts

of the world. Experience, however, has shown and it is almost universally accepted that the best method of recruiting service personnel is through an impartial, independent, non-political Commission or Selection Committee on the basis of merit. It is also recognised that continuance in service and promotion, etc. should not depend upon the predilection and will of elected councillors or upon party or political considerations.

In this connection it is essential that a regular Municipal or Local-government Service should be constituted in each State and a Metropolitan Area. One of the greatest weakness in the system of administration run by local bodies is the unsatisfactory service personnel and its haphazard recuitment. The evils of nepotism, favouritism, inefficiency, corruption, bribery, etc. are much more rampant among the employees of local bodies than among civil servants generally. There is less puplic-spirit and espirit de corps among the service personnel of local bodies than in the case of the State or Federal Services.

Powers and Functions

It is not necessary to discuss in detail the powers and functions of municipal governments in great cities and metropolitan areas because they vary considerably from place to place. However, there are some 18 to 20 services which are commonly carried out by the municipalities of great cities, and about 8 or 9 which are found in several of them. The most wide-spread services administered by the municipalities of great cities are public health, hospitals, city planning, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal, public cleansing, schools, highway construction, street maintenance and lighting, public assistance, welfare, police forces, fire-brigades, the provision of public housing and regulation, parks and play-grounds. These services form the central core of local govornment, but all of them are not everywhere entrusted to the municipal government of the great city.

Municipal Trading

A second group of services comprises those of a public utility character, or, as they are often called in Britain, municipal trading services. They include the supply of water, gas and electricity, the operation of street transport services within the City and its environs; whole-sale food markets, municipal slaughter houses or abbatoirs, a part of harbour undertaking where they exist, with sometime an airport as a modern addition. They are, or can usually be made, financially self-supporting or even profitable. In consequence, municipal enterprise in the trading services is often rejected in favour of a commercial company operating for profit and regulated by public utility legislation. Another alternative is an Ad Hoc Authority, particularly the public corporation. Prof. Robson, however, is of the opinion that direct municipal ownership and administration is the most satisfactory method of operating public utility services in a great city, if certain conditions are satisfied. First, the Local Government must cover a sufficiently large part of the population of the Area to enable the services to be operated with economy and efficiency; second, the City Government must be democratic, honest and able to provide capable management; and third, public utility services should not be run primarily for profit to relieve taxation, but to provide good service at the lowest cost to the citizens.

Planning

Another important question with regard to the administration of a great city or metropolitan area is concerning planning, development and expansion or extension. Many of the most difficult problems which confront the great city can be solved by far-reaching and imaginative planning. Such planning must secure control of the whole metropolitan region which is centred on the great city. It must comprise both town and country within its cope. It must be positive as well as negative; it must prescribe what shall be done and not merely what is forbidden. Authorities to carry out the plan must exist both at the regional and local levels; and they must have effective powers and adequate territorial jurisdictions. Much positive development must be entrusted

to them where private enterprise is unwilling or unable to carry it out.

Municipal Finance

The financing of municipal services in the great city presents a problem of very great difficulty. This is as true in the wealthiest and most industrialised centres like New York, Chicago or Paris, as it is in much poorer cities such as Calcutta. "It is no exaggeration by now to say that New York City exists in a state of chronic bankruptcy", writes Prof. Tugwell. It was not that municipal bills were not paid but budget makers had to reduce expenditure untill the municipal services reached an almost impossibly low level. Streets had not been properly cleaned and repaired for decates; the school system was miserably maintained; water was abnormally short, transportation on municipal-owned buses was an ordeal, and similar shortcomings affected every one of 300 odd services the city pretended to perform for its citizen, the Professor added.

Reasons for it are obvious. With the increase in the size of the City the cost of providing the various services goes up disproportionately. It is enormously expensive works which have to be provided the huge modern City or metropolitan area with main drainage and sewage disposal, highways capable of carrying the continually growing mass of motor vehicles, water supplies which may have to be brought a long distance, housing and slum clearance, etc. Again, due to the huge rise in the value of land, the cost of providing municipal works or services for which land is required, such as housing, highways, parks and open spaces, schools and playgrounds, increases enormously. Labour has to be paid higher wages and establishment charges are very high.

On the other hand, the sources of revenue are rather limited. Real property is by far the commonest subject of local taxation. There are some striking exceptions, however. In Moscow surplus or profit obtained from local industries yields about 60 percent of the municipal revenue, the reminder coming from income-tax and profits on municipal services. In Copenhagen and Zurich a very large proportion of revenue is derived from a municipal income-tax.

There is "a sort of miniature income-tax" levied in Indian cities in the form of tax on professions and vocations. In addition, everywhere, there are a wide variety of local taxes, such as a wheel-tax, entertainment tax, tax on motor vehicles, etc.

In Rome there are taxes on rent receipts, industry, trade, professions, domestic servants, dogs, pianofortes, billard tables, coffee-making machines, advertising posters and bill-boards, stamps on official documents and even a hearth-tax.

Despite these efforts to raise revenue by local taxes, in most countries it becomes necessary for the Central or the State Government to make grants-in-aid to great cities and metropolitan areas towards the cost of municipal services. But grant-in-aid leads to central control which might endanger municipal independence or autonomy.

Relationship With Central Government

The subject of relationship between the Central or State Government and the administration of the great city or metropolitan area is of great importance. To a large extent these relations are not different from those which exist ordinarily between the Central and local government in the country concerned. There may be, however, certain factors which can influence the position. The most important of these exists where the great city is a national capital. For this may lead to a much greater degree of central, as in Paris, or to the supersesssion of the democratic organs of local government, as in Buenos Aires. It may result, in a federal constitution, in a special district being established for the Capital under the direct control of the national legislature, as in Rio de Janerio, Washington D. C. or Buenos Aires. It may result, as in Moscow, in direct relations between the executive of the Central Government and the City Soviet, and the bypassing for certain purposes of the R.S.F.S. Republic in which the Capital is situated. It may result, as in London, in a special organisation of local government not found elsewhere.

In any case, it is not possible for any City or a Metropolitan Area, however, great and wealthy it may be, to be fully autonomous or independent, as that would amount to "national sovereignty", and, therefore, a status akin to that of City-States in ancient France. Hence the autonomy of a City or Metropolitan Area is always limited and the most usual method is through Central or State legislation. The general tendency everywhere is to vest increasing powers of control over the great city in the higher authorities.

In Australia the State lays down rules governing the procedure at Council meetings, determines the qualifications and status of local government officers and settles many other details. In Amsterdam the approval of the State Government is required for the budget, for decisions of the municipal council concering property and other matters. The Central Government may suspend its decisions. In Copenhagen municipal regulations must be approved by the Home Office.

In Britain there is a strong tradition of local self-government, nevertheless local authorities are subject to a considerable amount of control by Central Government and this has been increasing in recent years. The principal instrument of Central control is through the system of grants-in-aid paid by the National Exchequer.

In India, the administratative departments of the State Government exercise a large amount of control over the municipal government of Bombay. The State must approve all its bylaws and loans; it appoints and controls certain senior officers; can intervene in case of default and has power to conduct special audit when it thinks fit.

(To be Continued)

TEXTILE • JUTE • IRON • PLASTIC • SUGAR • WOOL • ALUMINIUM • HOSIERY • STRAW BOARD • MINING • CHEMICAL • OIL & SOAP • PAINT • SILK • BANKING • INSURANCE

To achieve the objects of the Five Year Plans a balance advance in all sectors Industrial, Financial and Commercial is absolutely necessary.

The J. K. GROUP in itself contains units of all above sectors which help each other and lay the firm foundation to Country's progress. Every year the Group is adding new industries and units to its list to make its activities cover all fields.

The J. K. GROUP is proud to pull its weight in the progress of the NEW INDIA.

J. K. INDUSTRIES

KANPUR • BOMBAY • CALCUTTA

Place of Local Govt. In Socialist Pattern of Society

Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote's Views

Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote, Minister for Local Government, Hyderabad State, speaking at the ceremony of robing of the new Mayor of the Secunderabad Municipal Corporation on July 9, referred to the low percentage of the poll during the recent corporation elections and said that many of the citizens knew nothing of their invaluable right and were careless in the discharge of their responsibilities. Many of the educated voters who were supposed to understand the working of democracy better had also abstained from voting. The number of people who had gone to the polls did not exceed 50 percent of the electorate.

Local Government, Mr. Ekbote said, affects every person. In structure the system provides the nearest approach they had attained to Abraham Lincoln's definition of democracy, namely, government of the people, by the people, for the people.

The recent elections were held under a new Act, which conferred wider powers on the two Corporations in the State, and eschewed undemocratic features of the old Act.

The low percentages of votes cast in the urban areas, and the lack of contested elections in rural areas were a disturbing feature of local government. The extension of party system in Local Government had increased the number of contests, but even so in local elections in great cities percentage of votes cast did not rise above 50. The recent elections had revealed certain trends which also required study by all those who have the successful working of democracy at their heart.

Mr. Gopal Rao Ekbote,
Minister for Local Govt. Hyderabad State.

Local Government can only be fully effective when it represents a partnership between the citizen, the elected representative and the Local Government officer, each working for the good of the community as a whole, he said.

Intelligent Citizenship

Mr. Ekbote said: "The first essential of efficient administration is intelligent

citizenship. In most discussions of municipal reform this is put last in the list, as if it were a mere by-product of any legislative or administrative reforms. That is getting at things from the wrong angle altogether. We may tinker with our Corporation Act or confer wider powers on the Corporation, but we will not be making real democracy out of illiterate or indifferent populace.

Chief Merit of Local Govt.

"We have, therefore, to find out some positive approach whereby we may develop in the citizens interest in those neutral matters which so vitally affect their lives. The chief merit of any Local Government is not the efficiency which it procures at the apex of the administrative pyramid. It is the initiative and intelligence which it develops at the base. The assumption of an enduring and inevitable popular ignorance is the very negation of democratic form of government."

Mr. Ekbote added: "It has been rightly said that city with experts at the head of its departments is like a motor car with a skilled driver but without a crburettor: it will run smoothly enough on a down grade, but it has no motive power with which to climb the hills."

Why Talented Men Not Attracted

Why young men with aptitude of service were not attracted to the Local Government, Mr. Ekbote asked, had always been a moot question. He said; among the many forms of activities which presented themselves to any intelligent and honest person, service in Local Government was not decidedly one of the most obvious. So little was known by the general public of the Local Government activities that achievement in this sphere did not present itself as a possible aim. The common ignorance of how Local Government was run and what a Councillor had to do prevented many men who would have made excellent Councillors, from taking live interest in these civic matters. The enormous extent of Council activities, the great scope for men of administrative capacity, the variety of interest provided for the intelligent citizen, these were usually hidden from the people. There was also the discouragement of the financial costs, incidental to membership of the Municipal Committee, apart frow being involved in havey election expenses. Yet another discouragement was provided by the fate which often befell men who had shown themselves possessed of outstanding capacity in Local Government.

Experience had shown that good men were choked off municipal service by the spectacle of active, honest, hard-working and capable municipal members being ignominously beaten by large majorities composed of ignorant and indifferent electors who were jockeyed into the polling stations by the superior manipulation of electioneering tricks adopted by those who, Mr. Ekbote was sorry to say, had very little faith in the purity of elections.

Educating Our Masters

The political parties, Mr. Ekbote said, and all those who believe in decentralised democracy had to pay more attention in educating our masters on right democractic lines. It would not profit to leave these things to the p ople themselves because the universal tend ncy of the people was to

leave things much as they are as long as they do not interfere in their ordinary life. Ordinary people get into habit of taking existing institutions or methods for granted. Mr. Ekbote was confident that the political parties and other civic-conscious citizens of the twin cities (Secunderabad and Hyderabad) would pay greater attention to these short-comings. The recent Corporation Act, in pursuit of the accepted principles of decentralised democracy, had conferred many wide powers on the Corporations, effective working of which would largely depend upon the active participation of the people on one hand and the Councillors and the officials on the other. The Local Government, Mr. Ekbote hoped, would evoke the genuine interest of the people by keeping them informed of its multifarious activities.

Socialist Pattern of Society

The samy day Mr. Ekbote also attended the ceremony of the robing of the new Mayor of Hyderabad. Referring to the legislation to re-shape the entire Local Self-Government, he said the Government had not acted merely on technical grounds but to complete the general social process. The aim of the legislative changes was the development of a complete system of democratic socialism. This was assumed to require the maximum direct democracy in Local Self-Government together with a gradual and steady reduction of State Administration of public offices from above, that is to say from the State Government. Behind these conceptions lay the initial fect of the acceptance of the Socialist Pattern of Society as the ultimate aim. It was this that had persuaded them to place on the shoulders of the Local Government not merely what are commonly recognised as the "Social Services" but also the general activities of the Community.

Hyderabad City

With the trifuracation of the present Hyderabad State and the coming into being of the enlarged Andhra State with the addition of the Telangana area of the present Hyderabad State, the City of Hyderabad will be the capital of the new State, and it would have to face social, economic and political problems, unprecedented both in number and complexity. In order to meet the present day urban needs and problems and also to satisfy growing requirements of an enlarged City, the Corporation of Hyderabad City would be required to perform many functions, for which it had been fitted by the new Act.

Mr. Ekbote said it had been thoroughly well-established and accepted that our democratic from of government depends for its vitality and its responsiveness to public need, on the development and strengthening and nourishing of local institutions of Government. It was only through this basic approach that they had to anxiously build traditions in regard to such civic institutions.

Awakening of Civic-Sense

A greater portion of the national life was now controlled by the Government and the Local Authorities than was the case even a few years ago, and it was a tendency which needed as its complement a new popular attitude. Much of what the local citizen sees around him belongs to him; the roads, street lights, transport, parks, libraries, schools, etc. Yet the realisation that he was their part-owner and as responsible as anyone else for their wise and efficient operation had not yet penetrated his consciousness. The process would take place, but Mr. Ekbote thought it would be wise to accelerate it in a suitable way.

Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.

OF

(Behari Lal Ram Charan Group of Industries)

Which Also Comprises of

- BEHARILAL RAMCHARAN COTTON MILLS Co., Ltd., BOMBAY
- AURANGABAD MILLS Ltd., AURANGABAD (DECCAN)
- LAKSHMIRATAN ENGINEERING WORKS Ltd., BOMBAY

For FANS

- ENGINEERING WORKS OF INDIA Ltd., CALCUTTA

For PAINTS

- RAGHUNATH ENAMELS Ltd., KANPUR

FOR MINIATURE & TORCH BULBS

Glass & Miniature Bulb Industr--

KANPUR.

"India's Progressive Industrial Combine"

Sir J.P. Srivastava Group of Industries

P. O. Box No. 376, KANPUR.

TEXTILES

THE NEW VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, KANPUR.
THE RAZA TEXTILES LIMITED, RAMPUR.
THE NEW BHOPAL TEXTILES LIMITED, BHOPAL
THE SHREE SADUL TEXTILES LIMITED, SRI GANGANAGAR.
(Manufacturers of Fine, Medium and Coarse qualities of Cloth & Yarn)

TENTS DURRIES GARMENTS

THE JWALA FABRICS, RAMPUR.
(Cotton Sewing thread, round mesh mosquito Setting & hosiery)
THE CAWNPORE DYEING & CLOTH PRINTING CO. LTD., KANPUR.
(Specialities:—Tents, Durries, Dyeing & Printing)
THE GWALIOR SUGAR COMPANY LIMITED, DABRA. (MADHYA BHARAT)
THE GWALIOR AGRICULTURE CO., LTD., DABRA. (MADHYA BHARAT)
(Sugar of all grades, Molasses & Farm Produce)

EXPORT-IMPORT, MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES, AGENTS, INSURANCE AND CLEARING FORWARDING & SHIPPING

THE PIONEER CONSOLIDATED CO. OF INDIA LTD.
Exporters of all grades of Rosin, Turpentine
SELLING AGENTS to the Indian Turpentine & Rosin Co. Ltd.
BRANCHES: Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi.
ASSOCIATES: in London, Zurich and Karachi.

KAILASH PICTURES: LUCKNOW
(Film Studio owners and producers of all types of motion pictures)

Central Council of Local Self-Government

Second Meeting of Executive in Bombay

Inaugurating the second session of the Executive Committee of the Central Council of Local Self-Government in Bombay on July 20, the Union Health Minister; Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, announced that draft legislation giving necessary powers to Local Self-Government bodies to carry out slum service and slum clearance work was under consideration of the Government of India. This legislation, she added, would prove a model for such legislation in other States also.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur,
Union Health Minister.

Slum Clearance By Local Bodieis

The Union Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, she said, had formulated a scheme under which Central assistance would be given to the participating State Governments for slum clearance-cum-sweepers' housing scheme.

She called upon all State Governments to to take the maximum advantage of the proposal. In Delhi, slum service work, which consisted of providing necessary amenities such as water supply, lavatories and lighting had already been undertaken. This work had been started as it would take a long time for completion of slum clearance work.

Place of Local Bodies in Body Politic

The Health Minister expressed the view that unless and until local self-government bodies were given their true place in the body politic, the man in the street would not feel the impact of a socialistic State.

She said that the Planning Commission had not yet taken a final decision regarding granting Central assistance for the training of panchayat secretaries and other panchayat personnel. The Commission had, however, stated that the expenditure in this regard should be met from within the ceiling of the Second Five-Year Plan provision of the various State Governments.

The Rajkumari admitted that her efforts to give a prominent and separate place to local bodies in the Second Five-Year Plan had not succeeded as well as she should have liked. The Commission had, no doubt, recognised the importance of local bodies in the implementation of all development schemes in the States. But that did not meet with the request that these bodies should be treated as separate entities in these matters.

KANPUR AGENCIES LTD.

55/115, GENERALGANJ, KANPUR

Selling Agents

Muir Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.

Maufacturers of Renowned

TOWELS, CLOTH FOR UNIFORMS, FABRICS
AND DOSUTI.

आयुर्वेदीय रसायनशाला ज़िला बोर्ड कानपुर

की

उत्तम औषधियाँ

कानपुर ज़िला बोर्ड ने अपने रसायनशाला में सुयोग्य, दक्ष एवं अनुभवी वैद्यों की देख-रेख में उत्तम, विशुद्ध तथा उत्कृष्ट आयुर्वेदीय रस, रसायन, भस्म, गुग्गुल बटी, चूर्ण, घृत, तैल, आसवारिष्ट अर्क आदि समस्त औषधियाँ निर्मित कराकर जन-साधारण के हितार्थ उचित मूल्य में विक्री करने का प्रबन्ध कर दिया है। अतः एक बार औषधियाँ खरीद कर अवश्य परीक्षा करें।

नोटः—वैद्यों एवं धर्मार्थ औषधियाँ वितरित करने वाली संस्थाओं को औषधियों के मूल्य में विशेष रियायत और सुविधा दी जाती है

जङ्गबहादुर सिंह

अध्यक्ष ज़िला बोर्ड, कानपुर

The Health Minister gave an assurance that she would continue to pursue the matter further with the Commission so that the importance of local bodies might be fully recognised.

She said that no local body could function without adequate finance. She wanted the Central Council to give careful consideration to the recommendations of the Local Finance Inquiry Committee and the Taxation Inquiry Commission in respect of local finances and express its "Well-thought out views" to the Government of India so as to enable it to take a final decision on the matter.

She was of the opinion that the finances of local bodies continued to deteriorate. She suggested that a small committee of officials might be appointed to consider the recommendations of the Local Finances Inquiry Committee and the Taxation Inquiry Commission and to submit its report to the Central Council which was due to meet in September next.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur stated that the suggestion to appoint village assistants as Panchayat Secretaries on the same lines as in Madhya Pradesh was good.

Panchayats & Community Projects

She referred to the question of Panchayat *vis-a-vis* the Community Project Administration and expressed herself in favour of the view that the Panchayat should actually form the main instrument or the spearhead in the implementation of schemes which were meant for the development and achievement of the rural areas.

The Rajkumari emphasised the importance of the provision of safe water supply and environmental sanitation throughout the country. She said that the State Governments, and through them the local bodies and panchayats should take a keen interest in the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme and thereby ensure that every advantage was taken of the Central assistance for their schemes.

Committee's Recommendations

The Committee recommended that the development programme under the Community Project Administration should be executed as far as possible through the village panchayats.

The Committee advocated the inclusion of Ministers for Local Self-Government and Health in the State Development Council and the creation of an exclusive Local Self-Government wing in the Union Ministry of Health to co-ordinate, inspect and report on the Community Administration *vis-a-vis* village panchayats.

The Committee called upon State Governments to take full advantage of the allotments made under the National Water Supply and Sanitation programme which is being continued during the Second Five Year Plan period and expedite the implementation of their schemes.

It suggested that loans and grants for urban and rural water supply schemes should be passed on to local bodies and panchayats respectively without any delay.

The Committee urged members of local bodies and panchayats to take an active interest in the implementation of water supply schemes as the provision of protected-water was one of the functions of local bodies and panchayats.

The Committee set up a sub-committee of officials representing the Governments of Andhra, Bombay, Madras and Uttar Pradesh and the Secretary of the

Central Council of Local Self-Government to examine the recommendations of the Local Finance Inquiry Committee and the Taxation Inquiry Commission. The sub-committee is to submit its report by August 15, 1956.

(The special sub-committee of the secretaries of L.S.G. Departments of Bombay, West Bengal, Madras, Andhra and Uttar Pradesh Governments met in Lucknow on August 6.)

The Committee examined the question of the appointment of village assistants as ex-officio secretaries of panchayats and expressed the opinion that the State Governments should be asked to report on this problem in the light of their experience.

"Nyaya Panchayats"

With regard to the setting up of "Nyaya Panchayats", the Committee decided that eports from the State Governments should be called for before arriving at any decision.

The next meeting of the Central Council will be held at Ootacamund in the middle of September next.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur presided over the meeting which was attended by Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar, Union Deputy Minister for Health, Mr. A. S. Nageswara Rao, Minister for Local Self-Government, Andhra, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Local Self-Government, Bombay, Mr. T. Channiah, Minister for Local Self-Government, Mysore, Mr. Syed Ali Zaheer, Minister for Local Self-Government, Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Kailash Prakash, Deputy Minister for Local Self-Government, Uttar-Pradesh, and Mr. I. D. Jalan, Minister for Local Self-Government, West Bengal.

U. P. Government Servants' Conduct Rules

In exercise of the powers conferred by the provisio to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Uttar Pradesh has made a new set of rules to regulate the conduct of government servants employed in connection with the affairs of the State of Uttar Pradesh, entitled 'The Uttar Pradesh Government Servants' Conduct Rules, 1956". (Published in the Gazette of 28th July, 1956.)

Integrity and Devotion to Duty

The rules, among other things, lay down that **every Government servant shall at all times maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty**, and shall at all times conduct himself in accordance with the specific or implied orders of Government regulating behaviour and conduct which may be in force.

Equal Treatment for All

Every government servant shall accord equal treatment to people irrespective of their castes, sect or religion.

Taking Part in Politics

No government servant shall be a member of, or be otherwise associated with, any political party or any organization which takes part in politics, nor shall he take part in, subscribe in aid of, or assist in any other manner, any movement or organisation which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be subversive of the Government as by law established.

Subversive Movements

It shall be the duty of every government servant to endeavour to prevent any member of his family from taking part in, subscribing in aid of, or assisting in any other manner any movement or activity which is, or tends directly or indirectly to be, subversive of the Government as by law established, and where a government servant fails to prevent a member of his family from taking part in, or subscribing in aid of, or assisting in any other manner, any such movement or activity, he shall make a report to that effect to the Government.

Government may, from time to time, prepare and notify a list of movements, organisations or activities considered to be subversive. If any question arises whether any movement or activity falls within the scope of this rule, the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.

Taking Part In Elections

No Government servant shall canvasts or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection, with or take part in, an election to any legislature or local authority: Provided that—(i) a government servant qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but where he does so, he shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted; (ii) a government servant shall not be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this rule by reason only that he assists in the conduct of an election in the due performance of a duty imposed on him by or under any law for the time being in force.

Connection With Press and Radio

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, own wholly or in part, or conduct or participate in editing or managing of, any newspaper or other periodical publication.

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government or any other authority empowered by it in this behalf, or in the bonafide discharge of his duties, participate in a radio broadcast or contribute any article or write any letter, either anonymously or in his own name or in the name of any other person to any newspaper or periodical: Provided that no such sanction shall be required if such broadcast or such contribution is of a purely literary, artistic or scientific character.

Criticism of Government

No government servant shall, in any raido broadcast or in any document published anonymously or in his own name, or in the name of any other person, or in any com-

munication to the Press, or in any public utterance, make any statement of fact or opinion, which has the effect of any adverse criticism or any decision of his superior officers, or of any current or recent policy or action of the Uttar Pradesh Government or the Central Government or the Government of any other State or a local authority; or which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Uttar Pradesh Government and the Central Government or the Government of any other State; or which is capable of embarrassing the relations between the Central Government and the Government of any foreign State, provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to any statements made or views expressed by a government servant in his official capacity or in the due performance of the duties assigned to him.

Evidence Before Any Authority

No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, give evidence in connection with any inquiry conducted by any person, committee or authority. When giving the evidence with the Government sanction, a Government servant shall not criticize the policy of the Uttar Pradesh Government, the Central Government or any other State Government. Nothing in this rule shall apply to evidence given at an inquiry before an authority appointed by the Government, by the Central Government, by the Legislature of Uttar Prapesh, or by Parliament, or evidence given in any judicial inquiry.

Unauthorised Communication of Information

No Government servant shall, except in accordance with any general or special order of the Government or in the performance in good faith of the duties assigned to him, communicate, directly or indirectly any official document or information to any government servant or any other person to whom he is not authorized to communicate such document or information.

Subscriptions

A Government servant may, with the previous sanction of the Government, ask for, or accept or participate in the raising of, a subscription or other pecuniary assistance for a charitable purpose connected with medical relief, education or other objects of public utility; but it shall not be permissible for him to ask for subscription, etc. for any other purpose whatsoever.

Gifts

A government servant shall not, witnout previous approval of the Government, accept directly or indirectly on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, or permit any member of his family, who is dependent on him, to accept any gift gratuity from any person other than a close relation; provided that he may accept or permit any member of his family to accept from a personal friend a wedding present or a present on a ceremonial occassion, of a value not exceeding Rs. 51. All government servants shall, however, use their best endeavour to discourage even the tender of such present.

Acceptance of Gifts By Madical Officer

Subject to the Departmental Rules governing the question, a medical officer may accept any gift, gratuity or reward, of a value not exceeding Rs. 51 offered in good faith by any person or body of persons in recognition of his professional services. If, however, the value of the gift, etc. exceeds Rs. 51, it shall be reported to the Government.

Presentation of Trowels etc.

A government servant may, with the previous sanction of the Govenment, accept for himself any trowel, key or other similar article, offered to him at a ceremonial function, such as the laying of a foundation stone or the opening of a public building.

Public Demonstrations in Honour

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, receive any complimentary or valedictory address, or accept any testimonial or attend any meeting or public entertainment held in his honour, or in the honour of any other government servant; provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to a farewell entertainment of a substantially private or

informal character and held in honour of a government servant on the occasion of his retirement or transfer or of any person who has recently quitted service of the Government.

Private Trade or Employment

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the government, engage directly or indirectly, in any trade or business or undertake any employment; provided that a Government servant may, without such sanction, undertake honorary work of a social or charitable nature or occasional work of a literary, artistic or scientific character, subject to the condition that his official duties do not thereby suffer and that he informs his Head of Department and when he is himself the Head of the Department the Government within one month of his undertaking such a work; but he shall not uudertake, or shall discontinue, such work if so directed by the Government.

Promotion of Companies

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, take part in the registration, promotion or management of any bank or other company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 or under any other law for the time being in force; provided that a government servant may take part in the registration, promotion or management of a cooperative society registered under the Cooperative Societies Act, 1912 (Act II of 1912), or under any other law for the time being in force, or of a leterary, scientific or charitable society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act XXI of 1860) or under any corresponding law in force.

Insurance Business

A government servant shall not permit his wife or any other relative, who is either wholly dependent on him or is residing with him, to act as an insurance agent in the same district in which he is posted.

Guardianship of Minors

A government servant shall not, without the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, act as a legal guardian of the person or property of a minor other than dependent.

Action In Respect of Relations

Where a government servant submits any proposal or opinion or takes any other action, whether for or against any individual related to him, whether the relationship be distant or near, he shall, with every such proposal, opinion, or action, expressly state whether the individual is or is not related to him, and if so related, the nature of the relationship.

Where a government servant has, by any law, rule or order in force power of deciding finally any proposal, opinion or any other action, and that proposal, opinion or action is in respect of an individual related to him, whether the relationship be distant or near and whether that proposal, opinion or action affects the individual favourably or otherwise, he shall not take a decision, but shall submit the case to his superior officer after explaining the reason and the nature of relationship.

Speculation

No government servant shall speculate in any investment. The habitual purchase or sale of securities of a notoriously fluctuating value shall be deemed to be speculation in investments within the meaning of this rule.

Investments

No governmen serva t shall make, or permit his wife or any member of his family to make, any inv stment likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties.

Lending and Borrowing

No government servant shall, cexept with the previous sanction of the appropriate authority, lend money to any person possessing land or valuable property within the local limits of his authority, or at interest to any person. No government servant shall, save in the ordinary course of business with a bank, co-operative society or a firm of standing, borrow money from, or otherwise place himself under pecuniery obligation to any person within the local limits of his authority,

On the Happy Occasion of the Ninth Anniversary of our Independence

KANPUR CIVIC ADMINISTRATION

EXTENDS HEARTY GREETINGS TO CITIZENS AND PLEDGES ITSELF ANEW TO SERVE THEM STILL BETTER

Statistics given below will go to show the work done during 1955-56 as compared to 1953-54.

	Municipal Board		Development Board	
	1953-54	1955-56	1953-54	1955-56
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income	1,04,71,891	1,26,03,420	1,32,43,594	2,47,28,601
Expenditure	88,08,712	1,17,06,699	1,26,81,797	2,47,16,995

Expenditure on Civic Services and Development Works

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	18,99,346	20,79,590		
Health and Sanitation	11,52,653	20,19,736		
Roads	1,41,638	11,75,431	9,81,708	10,80,792
Buildings	58,985	3,76,075	1,36,016	1,43,851
Lighting	2,08,481	3,04,774	8,181	..
Hospitals and Dispensaries	4,35,910	4,56,418		
Parks	70,784	1,25,966	29,833	39,904
Sewage Disposal			3,05,446	4,37,893
Sewers and Drainage			532	13,53,872
Water Supply			8,99,698	2,67,885
Waterworks Reorganisation			13,14,779	46,35,992
Industrial Labour Housing			20,70,884	29,92,216
Low Income Group Housing Loans			..	14,07,296

Independence Day, 1956

G. R. BHAGWAT,
Public Relations & Information Officer.

nor shall he permit any member of his familly except with the previous sanction of the appropriate authority to enter into any such transation; provided that a government servant may accept a purely temporary loan of small amount, free of interest, from a personal friend or relative or operate a credit account with a bonafide tradesman.

Insolvency and Habitual Indebtedness

A government servant shall so manage his private affairs as to avoid habitual indebtedness or insolvency.

Immovable Property

No government servant shall, except with the previous knowledge of the appropriate authority, acquire or dispose of any immovable property by lease, mortgage, purchase, sale, gift or otherwise, either in his own name or in the name of any member of his family; provided that any such transaction conducted otherwise than through a regular and reputed dealer shall require the previous sanction of the appropriate authority.

Movable Property

A government servant, who enters into any transaction concerning any movable property exceeding five hundred rupees in value, whether by way of purchase, sale or otherwise, shall forthwith report such transaction to the appropriate authority; provided that no government servant shall enter into any such transaction except with or through a reputed dealer or agent of standing or with ihe previous sanction of the appropriate authority.

Declaration of Immovable Property

At the time of first appointment and thereafter at intervals of five years, every government servant shall make to the appointing authority, through the usual channel, a declaration of all immovable property, owned, acquired or inherited by him or held by him on lease or mortgage, and of shares, and other investments, which may from time to time be held or acquired by him, or by his wife or by any member of his famliy living with, or in any way dependent upon him. Such declarations should state the full particulars of the property, shares and other investments.

Statements of Property

The appropriate authority may, at any time, by general or special order, require a government servant to submit within a period specified in the order, a full and complete statement of such movable or imovable property held or acquired by him or by any member of his family as may be specified in the order. Such statement shall, if so required by the appropriate authority, include details of the means by which or the source from which such property was acquired.

Vindication of Acts and Character

No government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, have recourse to any court or to the press for the vindication of any official act which has been the subject matter of adverse criticism or an attack of defamatory character. Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prohibit a government servant from vindicating his private character or any act done by him in a private capacity.

Litigation on Service Matters

No government servant shall attempt to seek in a court of Law a decision on grievances arising out of his employment or conditions of service, even in cases where such a remedy is legally admissible, without first exhausting the normal official channels of redress.

Canvassing of non-offlcial or other outside Influence

No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his service.

Unauthorised Pecuniary Arrangements

No government servant shall enter into any pecuniary arrangement with another government servant or any other person so as to afford any kind of advantage to either or both of them in any unauthorized manner or against the specific, or implied, provisions of any rule for the time being in force.

Biganous Marriages

No government servant, who has a wife living, shall contract another marriage without first obtaining the permission of the Government, notwithstanding that such subsequent marriage is permissible under the personal law for the time being applicable to him.

Proper Use of Amenities

No government servant shall misuse, or carelessly use, amenities provided for him by the Government to facilitate the discharge of his public duties

Among the amenities provided to government servants are: cars, telephones, residences, furniture, orderlies, articles of stationery, etc. Instances of misuse, or careless use, of these are: employment of government cars at govt. expense by members of the family of the government servant, or his guests, or for other non-government work; making telephonic trunk calls at government expense on matters not connected with official work; neglect of government residences and furniture and failure to maintain them properly; and use of government stationery for non-official work.

Payment For Purchases

Unless payment by instalments is customary, or specially provided, or a credit account is maintained with a bonafide tradesman, no government servant shall withhold prompt and full payment for the articles purchased by him whether the purchases are made on tour or otherwise.

Use of Services Without Payment

No government servant shall, without making proper and adequate payment, avail himself of any service or entertainment for which a hire or price or admission fee is charged.

Unless specifically prescribed as part of duty, a government servant shall not travel free of charge in any vehicle plying for hire and see a cinema show without paying the admission fee.

Use of Conveyances

No government servant shall, except in exceptional circumstances, use a conveyances belonging to a private person or a government servant who is subordinate to him.

Purchase Through Subordinate

No government servant shall himself ask or permit his wife, or any other member of his family living with him to ask any government servant who is subordinate to him, to make purchases, locally or from outstation, on behalf of him, his wife or other member of his family, whether on advance payment or otherwise.

SHANKS'
"NOMOS"

3 GALLON MOSQUITO
PROOF CISTERN

Consult

J. B. NORTON & SONS
(PRIVATE) LTD.,

Stephen House,
CALCUTTA.

Phone 23-5102 (5 Lines)
Telegram : "NORTONS"

Degree not Needed for Recruitment of Junior Govt. Officers

A university degree is not necessary for recruitment to the junior officers' posts and clearical services of the government. But it is essential for recruitment to the senior executive and administrative posts.

This is understood to be the majority recommendation of the committee set up by the Government of India in April last to examine whether a university degree is necessary for recruitment to public services and if so to what posts. The committee submitted its report to Government reecntly.

Some members of the committee, in a minute of dissent, are understood to have recommended that even for the highest category of public services, a university degree should not be insisted upon. They, however, feel that a degree is necessary for those services for which recruitments are made without competitive examinations.

Other ferms of reference of the committee were : (1) to consider the tests necessary to assess the relative merits of candidates in an objective manner in the absence of a university degree; and (2) to suggest measures to ensure that the numbers of candidates competing for public services were not "wastefully large".

The Government of India will take a decision on the recommendations after ascertaining the views of the State Governments to whom it has now forwarded the report for comments.

The committee is understood to have divided public services into three categories : (1) Senior executive and administrative officers; (2) Junior executive and administrative officers; and (3) clerical services.

Senior Administration Services

The senior executive and administrative services will include the All-India Services as well as the Central and State Class I services where persons will be required to take important decisions and have intimate acquaintance with the policy-making activities of the Government. The clerical services will consist of the clerical or Ministerial services where duties are of a routine nature. The rest will come under the junior executive and administrative services.

The committee feels that graduates alone can apply for the senior executive and administrative posts. In these posts a maturity of outlook and a cultural standard is required and that can naturally be expected from graduates, it says. Candidates applying for these posts should be between the ages of 21 and 23.

For the junior executive and administrative services, the committee is of the opinion that a university degree should not be made the minimum qualification but graduates should be allowed to compete. The age limit for this service must be between 19 and 21 years.

For the clerical posts the committee is of the opinion that a university degree should definitely not be insisted upon. Though graduation should not be made to bar a person from entering these services, steps should be taken to discourage graduates. With the advent of the new system of education, the committee feels that it will

not be possible for anyone to obtain a degree before the age of 20.

In order to prevent graduates from applying, the committee has suggested that only those between the ages of 17 and 19 years can apply for this service.

In respect of certain technical posts in the Departments of Revenue, Railway and Communications which have been grouped with the clerical services, the committee has recommended that recruitment to these posts should be made from the age groups suggested and adequate training be given for a sufficiently long period to enable them to discharge their duties satisfactorily.

Examinations of Adequate Standard

The committee has recommended that examinations of "adequate standard" should be held for the selection of candidates for all the three categories of services. The examinations should be of a comprehensive nature and should test the mental qualities rather than merely the memory or the fund of information of the candidates. Every paper in the examination for the higher services should be of the honours standard and every candidate for such services should be required to take at least two subjects. The questions for the examinations should test the capacity of candidates for rational thinking, their mental alertness, their sense of values and offer scope for originality of thought and expression.

It has suggested that the first three months of probationary period should be utilized for judging the personality, attitude and aptitude of candidates. Marks should be given during the period of probation for their achievements and added to the marks already obtained in the examination for determining their final ranks in the service.

In respect of clerical posts as well as "middle level services" where recruitment is made without examinations, the committee is of the opinion that it will be necessary to fall back upon university degrees, which, in the absence of any other objective test, will guarantee at least a minimum standard of the qualities required for the posts.

As regards promotion from one grade to another the committee has suggested that this should be on the basis of departmental examinations. These examinations should be utilized to a large extent especially for establishment cadres.

The period of training for the clerical services should be one year and should not only consist of typing, maintenance of files, noting and drafting but also instructions in general subjects aimed at giving the recruits a general education to render them not only good clerks but useful citizens. For higher services the courses of training should be arranged in consultation with the universities but should be undertaken under the auspices of the appropriate Government departments.

Training Abroad

The committee feels that a period of training abroad will be useful for recruits to the highest executive and administrative services after they have seen different parts of India. This will not only help to broaden the outlook of the recruits generally but will also help them to develop an all-India outlook by enabling them to view India from outside and give them a correct perspective of her needs and aspirations.

For limiting the number of candidates actually competing for public services, the committee has suggested a system of weeding out by preliminary examinations. These should be restricted to one or two simple written papers which test the general alertness and mental calibre of the candidates.

The committee has said that the concessions now enjoyed by Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in regard to recruitment to public services will not in any way be affected by its recommendations.

"Present Recruitment Policy Responsible for Inefficiency & Corruption"

Mr. P. Satyanarayana Rao, member of the Law Commission, addressing the Bangalore Bar Association on July 18, pleaded for a radical change in the system of recruitment to services in the country at all levels. He said this was one of the most important issues facing the Law Commission. Answering public criticisms of slowness, inefficiency and corruption in the judiciary, Mr. Rao said it was all due to the present recruitment policy.

Referring to the work of the Law Commission, Mr. Rao said its main duty was to suggest reforms in the judicial administration in the country and devise the best method for speedy disposal of cases, proper recruitment to judicial service at all levels and reducing unnecessary litigation. He regretted that the response to the Commission's questionnaire had been poor.

Vigilance Division

Mr. S. Malik, I. C. S., has been appointed as officer on special duty with the rank of Joint Secretary in the Vigilance Division of the Home Ministry, Government of India, to co-ordinate departmental inquiries into cases of alleged corruption and malpractices. Mr. Malik was a Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Communications until he was selected for this important post in the third week of July.

A number of important cases involving some senior officials are reported to be pending, and Mr. Malik has been entrusted with the responsibility for expediting the necessary departmental inquiries into these cases.

These departmental inquiries are in addition to the activities of the Special Police Establishment of the Home Ministry, which steps in only when the Government has decided to go ahead with the prosecution of a particular officer after a *prima facie* case has been established.

178 Officers Punished or Prosecuted

Mr. B. N. Datar, informed the Lok Sabha on July 26 that 178 officers were punished or prosecuted in 1955-56 on the basis of the reports made by Vigilance Officers. Of them, 28 were prosecuted, 75 departmentally punished, 3 dismissed from service, 7 removed from service, 7 reduced in rank and 57 punished otherwise.

22,176 Applications for I.A.S.

Mr. B. N. Datar, Minister in the Minirtry of Home Affairs, told the Lok Sabha on July 18 that the total number of applications received by the Union Public Service Commission for the emergency I.A.S. recruitment was 22,176, up to July 7, which was the closing date for receipt of applications, from candidates in India.

Central Health Service

Though strongly backed by the States Reorgnization Commission, the proposal to form an all-India medical and health service on the lines of the Indian Administrative Service has been found unacceptable by the State Governments, it is learnt. Consequently, the Government of India has done the next best thing. It has constituted the Central Health Service in the hope that the proposal to have a countrywide health service may be revived later. Under the Central Service all the medical officers working for various Ministries of the Government of India have been placed under the unified control of the Central Home Ministry. Exemption has, however, been given to the Ministries of Railways and Defence, each of which employs a large number of medical officers.

To begin with the Central Service will consist of 168 Class I posts and 184 Clast II posts but a considerable expansion of it is expected soon as the growing public sector will require provision of medical facilities to workers in the State-owned industries and other public undertakings.

States Opposed to All-India Service

It is learnt that the major objection of the States to the all-India medical and health service is that it will impinge upon the sovereignty conferred upon them by the Constitution. While the Union Ministry of Health had conceived the scheme for the all-India service in order to improve the quality of public health services in the country, the S.R.C. supported the idea because the Commission thought that it would help to foster national unity. It is understood that even the proposal to form an all-India cadre of medical teachers in non-clinical departments of all medical colleges has not made much headway.

Foreign Service : Second Wing

Parliamentary Secretary to the External Affairs Minister, Mr. Sadath Ali Khan, informed the Lok Sabha on July 25 that the Indian Foreign Service branch (B) would formally come into being from the first of August. But the selection of personnel to make this service would takee some time more. The Prime Minister added that recruitment to the service would be done by the selection boards from among members of the Central Secretariat Service serving in the Ministry of External Affairs in India and in the Indian missions abroad as well as from among those in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry dealing with trade matters.

Clerks' Pay Scales

Mr. B. N. Datar, Minister of Home Affairs, announced in the Lok Sabha on July 26 that all Central Government servants who started initially in the scale of Rs. 55-3-85-EB-4-125-5-130-, clerks and some other non-clerical personnel would, with effect from August 1, this year get a higher revised scale of Rs. 60-3-81-EB-4-125-5-130. Asked whether State Governments would be asked to fall in line, Mr. Datar said Centre had no powers to issue directives in this matter to the States.

Gifts To Govt. Servants

Mr. B. N. Datar, Minister of Home Affairs, told the Lok Sabha on July 26 that it had been decided that Government Servants should deposit at the Government toshakhana (gift house) presents whose value exceeded Rs. 200 given to them by foreign dignitaries. A number of such presents had already been deposited with the Government. On being asked whether the decision would apply to those gifts made by dignitaries to Governors and Ministers also, Mr. Datar replied that Governors and Ministers might not be strictly considered as officers to whom this decision applied, but generally they would follow the principle underlying this decision.

Public Services Examination in Minority Languages

In a note appended to the States Reorganisation Bill, as reported by the Joint Select Committee, the Union Home Ministry say that it is suggesting to the State Governments to include a provision in the rules regarding recruitment to State services that minority languages spoken by 15 percent or more of the population of a State should be recognised as a media in examinations conducted for State services. In case of examinations conducted for recruitment to the lower services at district level, the language of the district, if it is defferent from the language of the State, should also be recognised. The note indicates the action proposed to be taken to implement the recomendations of the S. R. C. with regard to safeguard for linguistic minorities.

Public Accounts Committee Chairmen's Conference

A conference of the Chairmen of Public Accounts Committee of all State Legislatures will be held in September in U. P. and Mr. V. B. Gandhi, Chairman of Parliament's Public Accounts Committee, will preside.

Whether Ministers should be allowed to be members of Public Accounts Committees, will be among the important matters to be discussed at the conference.

Although the principle that Ministers should not be on the Public Accounts Committee has been accepted in most States, there are at least two major States at present where the Finance Ministers are not only members of the P. A. C.s concerned but also their Chairmen.

Public Administration In States

Bihar

Charges Againat Ministers Baseless

Mr. Shriman Narayan, General Secretary of the AICC, told a Press conference in Ranchi on July 9 that the Central Congress Parliamentary Board had found allegations made against Mr. Mahesh Prasad Sinha, Transport, Industries and Information Minister of Bihar, and the Bihar Government, by certain Congressmen baseless. Seventy-two Congress members of the Bihar Legislature had submitted some time ago a signed memorandum to the Board containing the allegations which were not made public.

Mr. Narayan said the Board, however, had found working of some district boards in Bihar far from satisfactory. He said the Chief Minister of Bihar was making the necessary inquiries and it had been suggested to him that strong action should be taken in these cases.

State Bank Overdrafts

According to a report in the *Hindustan Standard* of July 3 the State Bank of India had refused to meet the overdraft requirements of the Bihar Government beyond the stipulated sum of Rs. 2.5 crores. One cheque issued by the Bihar Government had been returned as the same was not honoured. The State Bank of India allowed overdraft to the Bihar Government upto Rs. 2.5 crores but due to non-realisation of loans advanced to agriculturists and others (Rs. 27 crores) and the delay in the receipt of the Government of India grants, cash balances standing in the name of the Bihar Government with the Bank fell short of the minimum, and in the meantime Bihar Government's overdraft exceeded the stipulated limit. The State Government wanted overdraft upto Rs. 3 crores, but the Bank had refused it unless adequate securities were forthcoming. This had put the State Government in an awkward position as payment of Government bills was being delayed. The State Government were reported to have asked the Union Government to expedite payment of grants and had asked all district officers to start a campaign for realisation of loans from agriculturists.

Bombay

Chair in Public Administration

Poona University has requested the Centre for a grant ot Rs. 5 lakhs for the institution of a Chair in political science and public administration to commemorate the birth centenary of Lokmanya Tilak.

Kutch

No Retrenchment

The Chief Commissioner of Kutch, Mr. S. A. Ghatge, while inaugurating a conference of the Kutch Government Servants' Association at Bhuj on July 8, assured Kutch Government servants that their interest would be safeguarded and there would be no retrenchment when the State was reorganised.

Madhya Bharat

Integration of State Services

Departmental committees were to be set up shortly for the integration of the services of Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal, constituent units of the proposed new Madhya Pradesh State. Each of the four integrating States has set up a reorganisation section in its respective secretariat to deal with the problems arising out of the impending merger in the proposed new State.

A senior officer connected with integration work described it as a "gigantic task". There was no difficulty in the integration of those services which had already been absorbed in either provincial or All-India cadre. For the services which had no cadre it would not be possible to ensure them their present status, but their present emoluments would remain untouched. With slight adjustments here and there it skould be possible to accomodate all such employees without any difficulty.

The huge clerical staff employed in the four integrating States, except for minor changes, was likely to be retained in the present positions. There was no likelinood of any retrenchment, in view of the additional staff needed for the Second Five Year Plan.

Madras

Transfer of Malayalee Officers Demanded

The Madras Secretariat Association in a representation made to the Chief Secretary on July 13 has requested that 90 percent of the Malyalee employees in the administration should be allotted to the new Kerala State (Travancore-Cochin), that no retrenchment be effected in Madras in order to safeguard the position of the existing personnel, and that no further recruitment be made from non-Tamil speaking areas in view of the unequal representation of the people of this State.

The memorandum submitted on behalf of the Association by its Secretary Mr. C. P. Raju, mentioned that the disintegration of the personnel originally drawn from various areas (when the State comprised the districts of present Andhra, Mysore, Malabar, South Kanara and Bellary) and rationalisation of administrative structure now needed consideration if the State were to maintain its traditions of stable and most efficient administration. After the States Reorganisation Madras will become a compact unilingual State.

While the States Reorganisation Commission had recommended for safeguards of the interests of the employees belonging to the minority community there was no mention of the rights of the majority community, and the Memorandum pointed out: "The rights of the linguistic minority will of course be guaranteed by the new Act. But it will be in keeping with the homogeniety of the unilingual area like Madras if people of other languages who occupy official positions are allotted to their respective States where their service conditions will be safeguarded to the utmost extent possible. The Malayalee administrative personnel being disproportionately large, the Tamils fear that their chances of promotion in Madras States will be terribly stagnated if members of other linguistic groups are allowed to continue here in such large numbers. This fear has been confirmed by the recent communique of Government disclosing that there are a large number of Malayalees in this State in the administrative structure." It was hoped that the wishes of the majority of the members of the services would be respected and carried out in the interest of fair chances of promotion to all.

Founder of Officers' Association

A portrait of Mr. V. T. Krishnamchari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, and the founder-member of the Indian Officers' Association, will be unveiled in the premises of the Association by the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, during his visit to the Madras City in connection with the Independence Day.

Institute of Management

A regional Institute of Management has been founded in Madras by the Institute of Management, Bangalore. A few of the objects of the Institute are: promotion of education and training in industrial administration and business management, provision for a forum for discussion on subjects of common interest to industrial management and promotion of classes on business and industrial management on the lines of Harvard School of Business Administration or of the Administrative Staff College of the U. K.

Mysore

Probe Into Expenditure on Vidhan Soudha

The State Government on July 2 appointed a three-man expert committee to examine the state of accounts and scrutinise the expenditure in respect of the construction of the Rs. 1 crore Vidhan Soudha in pursuance of the recommendations of the Estimantes Committee of the State Legislature. The Committee consists of Mr. P. P. Deo, retired Judge of the Nagpur High Court (Chairman), Mr. B. S.

Raghavendra Rao, retired Finance Secretary, and Mr. Narasimhaiha, retired Chief Engineer. The Committee will scrutinise the expenditure on the building having due regard to its magnitude, nature and purpose, and examine the procedure adopted in fixing rates and executing work, and the possibility of effecting economies in further expenditure on the work. The Mysore Financial Enquiry Committtee had also suggested an enquiry by a suitable agency to effect economies in further execution of this work.

No Cut in Central Government Servants' Allowances

The Government of India has not concurred with the Mysore Government's action in cutting allowances, other than conveyance and fixed travellng allowance, to officers of all-India cadres now working in the State who are drawing salaries of more than Rs. 500 a month. Consequetly, the State Government on July 19 announced the restoration of special pay and allowances of all such officers with retrospective effect from April 1, 1955. The Mysore Government had abolished with effect from April, 1955, all allowance except conveyance allowance to these officers as a measure of economy. This affected even I. A. S. and I. P. S. officers in the State.

P.E.P.S.U.

Discontant Over Grouping Formula

In the P. E. P. S. U. State Vidhan Sabha a non-official resolution which urged rejection of the "grouping formula," was talked out on July 26, but it provided several with an opportunity to express serious apprehensions of the PEPSU Services regarding their integration with the Punjab Services. Akali, Communist and Congress members including those who had on past occasions openly derided the PEPSU Services for their lack of training and efficiency demanded to know why PEPSU employees were not being treated as equal to their counterparts in the Punjab. In reply, the Chief Minister, Mr. Brish Bhan, repeated the assurances that had been given before and pleaded for a realistic approach. He reminded the House that the Central Government did not regard a Part B State's administration at par with that of a Part A State. In actual practice also Punjab officers on deputation in PEPSU were always given higher posts than in their parent cadre. The recognition of the PEPSU Services' increased grades of pay and the assurance that their rank, pay and status would be maintained after integration was a substantial gain for the PEPSU Services.

Mr. Lachhman Das, Advocate-General of the State, who is also the President of the PEPSU Services Association, said the Association was not fully satisfied with the integration formula, but he did not favour discussion of the matter at the political level. The Services must keep aloof from politics.

The grouping formula for the integration of the Punjab and PEPSU Services was devised about three months ago. The formula had suggested that the inter seniority of each State be preserved in the new State. Although originally service-to-service equtaion had been accepted, at a later stage Punjab officers insisted that the PEPSU Service could not be equated with the corresponding service of the Punjab. Many reasons were advanced. PEPSU was a Part B State. Standards of recruitment in PEPSU were low and promotions quick. PEPSU had often imported Punjab officers and given them higher posts.

Punjab representatives' insistence on treating PEPSU officers at a step lower than their counterparts in the Punjab had caused considerable resentment in PEPSU and loud protests against treating PEPSU officers as "inferiors" were raised.

Punjab representatives also refused to recognize the revised pay scales of PEPSU which had only recently been brought to the Punjab level.

Punjab

Bhakra Canal Corruption Cases

Mr. A. L. Fletcher, the State's Financial Commissioner and one of the senior-most I.C.S. Officers of Punjab State, has been

PHONE } 20110 21869

THACKERSEY GROUP
OF MILLS.

SIR VITHALDAS CHAMBERS,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY 1.

appointed Special Inquiry Officer for corruption case s in Bhakra Canal administration. The investigations in some of the cases had lasted over two years, and the first set of cases were to be brought before him shortly. Mr. Fletcher's inquiry would be a departmental one and would be conducted under the Public Servants Inquiry Act or the Civil Service Rules. Among those who will face the inquiry are a former Chief Engineer and two Executive Engineers.

Some time ago the Punjab Government reversed its earlier decision and ordered that all cases of alleged corruption, including even those in which police arrests had been made, be first tried departmentally. This procedure will, however, not be followed in the few instances where cases have already been instituted in judicial courts. A senior lawyer with the rank of Assistant Advocate-General has been associated with the Government's Anti-Corruption Department on a wholetime basis to represent the Government. Some cases which are pending with the Department are nearly seven years old now. A large number of other complaints of corruption which the Department has been investigating date back to 1952 and 1953.

Besides a general but firm directive to its investigating staff to expedite their inquiries, the Government is considering the question of dropping some charges wherever there are multiple charges against an employee. The question of appointing a special judge to ensure quick disposal of cases when they reach the judicial stage was also being considered. At present the cases are tried by district and sessions judges as part of their normal duties.

The Punjab is probably the only State to have a separate Anti-Corruption Department with a large and trained staff.

Corruption Enquiry

Mr. Sher Singh, Punjab Irrigation Minister, said on July 22 that enquiries into alleged corruption in the Bhakra Nangal administration would be completed soon.

Misappropriation of Flood Relief

Following inquiries initiated by the State Chief Minister, notices were served on July 16 on 132 officials of the various departments to show cause within 15 days why action should not be taken against them for accepting illegal gratification or misappropriating the money entrusted to them for distribution among the flood sufferers last October.

Integration of Punjab-PEPSU Services

The Joint Integration Council's decision that the process of integration of the Punjab and PEPSU services would not result in any retrenchment would not apply to Government servants employed after superannuation or on contract, the State Chief Secretary, Mr. Nakul Sen, said on July 25. Of these categories, specialists, experts or those for whom the Government was under some moral or legal obligation, would be retained. The two Governments were sticking to October 1 as the target date for the integration of the two States. They had completed work relating to equation of services and cadres and had determined the strength as also the surplus in each service.

Ex-Transport Ministers Defamation Suit

The defamation suit field by Mr. Jagat Narain, former Education Minister of Punjab, against five opposition members of the State Assembly, was withdrawn in July. Mr. Narain had filed a suit claiming damages against five M. L. A.s, who had charged him with corruption. The Congress High Commad, which inquired into the charges, had exonerated Mr. Narain of the charges. The compromise formula filed by the plaintiff and four of the five defendants said that in view of the Congress High Command's verdict the dafendants were arriving at a compromise and the suit would stand withdrawn against them.

Text Book Nationalisation Scandal

The Punjab Government is expected to order a probe into the "text-book nationalisation scandal." Preliminary investigation is reported to be already under way to ascertain the extent of the "missing stock" of books from Government godowns. It is alleged that a large stock of books, printed by private presses, found their way into ths black market. Limited stocks of the booke were supplied to the Government for sale

through unauthorised book depots. There was wide disparity between stocks of books actually received by the Government at its godowns and stocks shown in the records maintained hy the Controller of Printing and Statiouery.

Travancore-Cochin

750 Corruption Cases

The Minister for Home Affairs, Mr. B. N. Datar, informed the Lok Sabha on July 28 that no former Ministers of Travancore-Cochin Government were involved in the 750 cases of corruption referred to the Anti-Corruption Department of the State. The cases had been referred to the Department during the last three months,

Mr. Datar said of these 155 cases were at present under investigation. Broadly speaking, the cases referred to the Anti-Corruption Department related to "alleged mal-practices by the staff of the various Government departments including alleged connivance at the irregularities of contractors and others by the supervisory staff on considerations of illegal gratification."

Uttar Pradesh

Complaints Officers' Work

Deputy Superintendents of Police (Complaints) handled 2,233 complaints againts police officers and 289 against officials of other departments till the end of May last. Enquiries were completed in 1,905 cases and allegations in 576 cases were found to be substantially correct.

The complaint scheme as an anti-corruption measure was introduced towards the end of January last. A Deputy Superintendent of Police (Complaints) was appointed in every districts of the State except Tehri and Garhwal which have been placed under the officers posted at Dehra Dun and Bijnor respectively.

In order to acquaint the public and officers with the scheme and to seek people's co-operation, meetings were held by district magistrates throughout the State.

Less Paper Work in Offices

Substantial reduction in paper work in offices of the U. P. Government at the district and lower levels is envisaged as a result of the introduction of a series of new forms on which the field staff will henceforth submit progress reports to higher offices. One of the new forms alone will eliminate as many as 116 existing forms on which functionarries of various Departments at present submit their reports, To be known as the Monthly Progress Report, this form will give a general view of the over-all progress of development works in the districts and the State as a whole.

The new forms have been evolved by the Planning Action and Research Institute in consultation with various Departments and are expected to go a long way in relieving the administrative and field staff of the cumbersome paper work which at present consumes a lot of its time. The forms will also eliminate duplication and resultant confusion which at present characterise reports on such activities as shramdan. The agency for reporting progress of any project will henceforth be one, notwithstanding the number of Departments that may be collaborating in its execution. The Goverenment have impressed on all concerned that one of the chief purposes of the Monthly Progress Report is to assess achievements against targets as a whole and not to assess the effort or contribution of individual functionaries.

Expenditure on Ministers' Cars

The Finance Minister told the State Assembly that 19 cars were purchased for the Ministers during the financial years 1951-52, 1952-53, 1953-54, 1954-55 and 1955-56 (upto September, 1955). No cars were purchased for the Deputy Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries. A sum of Rs. 1,52,191-10-6 was spent on repairs and petrol consumption of these cars from April 1, 1951 to September 30, 1955.

Vindhya Pradesh

Finance Minister's Resignation

Mr. Mahendra Kumar Manav, Minister Finance and Social Services, resigned with effect from June 30. Mr. Thrimula Rao, the Lt. Governor, had allocated the portfolios of Mr. Manav to the Chief Minister.

Sale of Photographs

While the official Press Note announcing the resignation did not give any reason, Mr. Manav told the Pressmen that the immediate reason for his resignation was the injustice done to the Bundelkhand Region of Vindhya Pradesh in the matter of allocation of offices of the proposed Madhya Pradesh State and the reported attitude of the Congress High Command to the question of the sale of his photographs to Gram Panchayats in the State. The State Chief Minister had told him, said Mr. Manav, that the Congress High Command regretted the sale of Mr. Manav's photographs to the Gram Panchayats as an act of impropriety on the part of Mr. Manav.

During the budget session of the State Vidhan Sabha this year, certain opposition members had levelled the charge that Mr. Manav had utilised Government machinery and his official influence in getting sold over 2,000 copies of his photograph to Gram Panchayats and other institutions with a view to securing pecuniary gain. Mr. Manav had denied these charges in the State Vidhan Sabha and had claimed that no pressure of any kind had been brought to bear for buying his photograph and that the buying was voluntary. He had also said that only 293 copies had been sold and that too at cost price without his making any profit.

Mr. Manav, aged 33, proposes to study Law and might join a College for this purpose. An M. A. from Allahabad University, he was a research scholar in Bombay University and worked as a journalist before entering the Ministry.

AIRBIKE & SKYLON DE-LUX MODEL SADDLES

A NAME IN

CYCLE SADDLES INDUSTRY OF INDIA

Manufactured

of Imported Spring Steel Wire of High Tensile Strength and Processed under the latest Power Plant Machine, fitted with genuine Butt Leather Tops, & finished of Super Chromium Plating Un-rivalled for Quality. & A favourable choice of Millions.

Manufactured by :-

M/S. STANDARD & CO.

86/46, RAIPURWA, DEPUTY KA PARAO, Post Box No. 249,

KANPUR.

KANPUR ELECTRICITY SUPPLY ADMINISTRATION

(GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH)

—:-o-:—

IN THE SERVICE OF INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND HOMES

★

Starting in September 1947 with 14,000 consumers and an annual production rate of 144,000,000 units, KESA now serves over [illegible]7,000 consumers and is producing electricity at an annual rate of over 212,000,000 units.

★

With planned expansion of generating and distributing capacity fully in line with requirements KESA looks forward to serving Kanpur and environs in a progressively increasing measure in the years to come.

★

Electricity in Kanpur has been decontrolled and supplies are available for industrial consumers and domestic purposes.

Public Administration In Other States

China

"Far Too Bureaucratic"

Premier Chou En-Lai told the closing session of the National People's Congress in Peiping on June 30 that the Communist regime was far too bureaucratic. Chou told the delegates to the two-weeks session that "the higher up you go, the more likely you are to leave the masses behind to forget the actual situation and become a bureaucrat." The Premier thus joined a long list of Communist Chinese officials who criticised their own actions during the Congresss.

Hungary

Firma Action Against Bureacracy

Mr. Matyas Rakosi, First Secretary of the Working People's Party, in a speech to active Party members in Budapest on May 18, among other things, called for firm action to strengthen democratic institutions, to eliminate bureaucracy, to ensure proper observance and human administration of laws, and to encourage free criticism.

He said: "Let us struggle untiringly against every attempt to throttle free criticism. We must encourage with every means such criticism which helps our socialist construction and the interest of the people, and which is directed against those who are bureaucrats, who are frightened of the new, who have already forgotten their obligations to the working people."

Mr. Rakosi caused laughter by quoting an extreme case of bureaucracy in documents prepared by the Railway Planning Enterprise for an extsnsion of Szolnok station.

"There were separate pages for such 'projects' as the watchman's shelter, the w.c., and the fence," he declared, "and on every one of those plans can be found the signature of some seven to ten people, right up to the chief engineer. Besides this there is the reference number of the 'secret administration'—and naturally the stamp 'strictly confidential'."

Ministerial Imperialism

Referring to the administration, he said an attempt is being made to cut down the excessively large number of counties and rural districts. At the same time Ministries and national administrations are to hand back to local authorities responsibilities of a local character which do not demand central direction.

"I have more than once jokingly called one or other Ministry's attempts to seize possession of tasks of a local character—Ministerial imperialism," Mr. Rakosi said. "Development of the independence of councils is a part of the democratisation of state life."

Pakistan

East Pakistan Chief Secretary

Mr. Mohammed Hamid Ali, Join Secretary, Central Ministry of Defence, assumed charge as Chief Secretary to the East Pakistan Government in place of Mr. G. A. Faruqi on July 23. Mr. Faruqi has gone on four months' leave, but the suddenness of the change lends weight to the belief that his departure is the result of a persistent demand for his removal by a section of Cabinet Ministers.

United KIngdom

Changes In Top Civil Service Posts

A big reshuffle in Whitehall is seen in political quarters as a bid to secure a more efficient management of Britain's economic and financial affairs, with the announcement by Sir Anthony Eden, appointing Sir Roger Makins, 52, to head the treasury and be responsible only to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Macmillan. The key figure in the reshuffle, Sir Roger is returning from his post as Ambassador in Washington in autumn. The changes were announced in advance of the autumn retirements of Sir Edward Bridges, Permanent Secretary to the Treasury and official head of the Civil Service, and his deputy, Sir Bernard Gilbert. Sir Bernard's post will lapse and Sir Roger

and 54-year-old Sir Norman Brook will become joint permanent Secretaries at the Treasury. But Sir Roger will only run the financial and economic planning side of the Treasury while Sir Norman, Secretary to the Cabinet, will be the new head of the Civil Service.

Impartiality of Civil Service

Earl Attlee told delegates attending a Commonwealth youth conference in Missenden (Buckinghamshire) on July 25 that he was a firm believer in the impartiality of the civil service as a fundamental necessity for real democracy. "Once", he added, "you get away from that there is a danger of falling away from democracy and becoming totalitarian."

U.S.A.

Non-Political Senior Civil Service

Philip Young, Chairman of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, announced in a speech delivered at the conference of the Society for Personnel Administration that the Eisenower administration has accepted the basic features of the proposal for a senior civil service made by the Second Hoover Commission. An executive order is presently being drafted to carry out those recommendations which do not require new legislation. Mr. Young indicated that proposals for legislation would be made after there had been enough experience with the plan to see that further measures would be required.

A Senior Civil Service Development Committee will be established initially to advise the President and the Civil Service Commission. Standards will be set up for making appointments to the group of career executive who will serve in key positions immediately below the policy-making level. Those selected will be given a presidential commission and will be expected to maintain political neutrality and to live up to a rigid code of ethics.

Yugoslavia

Federal Executive Council's Report

In accordance with the Law on Government Administration, the new Law coordinates the entire domain of home affairs with the general organisation of government administration, and formulates it only as one of the administrative branches of the government system. Every Home Secretariat is responsible to a corresponding territorial representative body. The rights of municipal peoples' committees which become responsible for the peace and order on their territory, traffic safety, civilian defence service and some other affairs, have been broadened.

The Law on administrative schools for the first time provides for the systematic training of government administrative cadres. The administrative schools which are established by executive councils will prepare and educate section chiefs in administrative institutions, primarily in the administration of Peoples Committees.

The objective of administrative schools is twofold : first to introduce a permanent system of supplementary education of cadres graduated from secondary schools, thus enabling them to hold administrative posts, for which only employees with university education were eligible so far, and second to enable the completion of the training of the present employees who already hold various posts in the administration.

U. N. Funds To Aid Public Administration

The Technical Assistaece Committee of the U. N. Economic and Social council on July 6 recommended that the Council adopt a resolution calling attention to the growing need for aid to governments in the field of puplic administration. The resolution which was approved by a vote of 15 to none with two abstentions noted the statement of the Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold that the funds so far made available had not been adequate to provide the necessary public administration services. It also asked the Secretary-General to provide, before the General Assembly meets this autumn, full documentation in support of request for additional funds. It recommended that the Assembly, in the light of his documentation, give special attention to the need for sufficient financial resources.

Bombay Progresses Toward Welfare State

Achievements During Ninth Year of Freedom Reviewed

The ninth year of freedom was significant in more than one way in the history of Bombay State as also of India. In the economic field it marked the successful implementation of the First Five-Year Plan and the framing of the Second Five-Year Plan. The total State outlay of the First Five-Year Plan of Rs. 146·31 crores was actually exceeded by about a crore of rupees, about Rs. 35 crores of this amount being expended during the concluding year of the Plan.

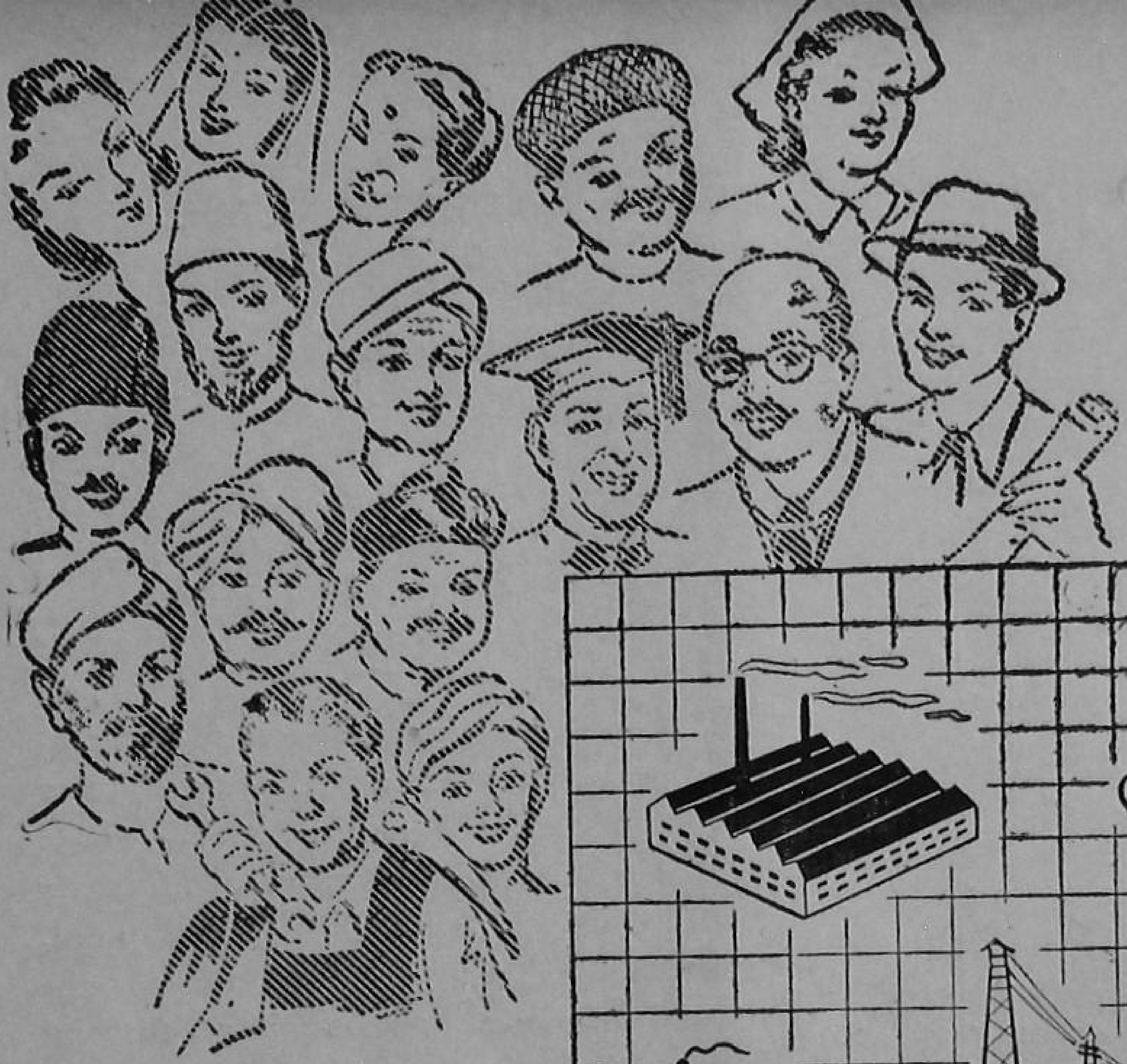
The State's Second Five-Year Plan, which is built up from below involving considerable discussions at lower levels, has now been finalised. It envisages an outlay of Rs. 266·25 crores, with added emphasis on industrialisation, particularly through industrial co-operatives.

Local Self-Government

The State Government has embarked upon the new policy in the field of local self-government of giving an opportunity to the smallest unit of administration, *viz.*, the village panchayat, to govern its own affairs. The ultimate objective is to establish village panchayats in all the villages of the State and to stabilise their finances. A three-year programme was launched in the year 1955-56, with the object of establishing 3,800 new panchayats every year. The scheme, when fully implemented, will take the total number of village panchayats in the State to 17,400. The scope of activities of village panchayats was also enlarged by undertaking suitable legislation. During the year under report, Government started giving direct financial assistance to village panchayats in the form of lump sum grants equivalent to 30 per cent of the ordinary land revenue collected in the village concerned. With a view to improving the standard administration of local self-government in villages, 23 officers and three honorary organisers were appointed to advise village panchayats. The District Local Boards, another form of local self-government, were entrusted with the responsibility of maintenance and repairs to the village and district roads which were formerly managed by the Public Works Department. This forms an important step towards the transfer of more responsibility to local bodies. An important change in the municipal administration during the 1955-56 was the amendment to the Municipal Acts whereby municipal elections were to be held on the basis of the electoral rolls of the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Projects & N.E.S. Blocks

The Community Development Projects, the National Extension Service and the Local Development Works Programme, which form a very important sector of the Five-Year Plan, continued to work satisfactorily during the year. Twenty additional National Extension Service Blocks were started and some N.E.S. Blocks were converted into National Development Blocks. Thus 8,894, villages covering an area of 27,084 square miles and a total population of 72·14 lakhs, were under this programme. The highlights of the work done in these block areas, during the year included about 30,000 compost pits, 3,443 new agricultural demonstration centres, about 15,000 acres under fruit

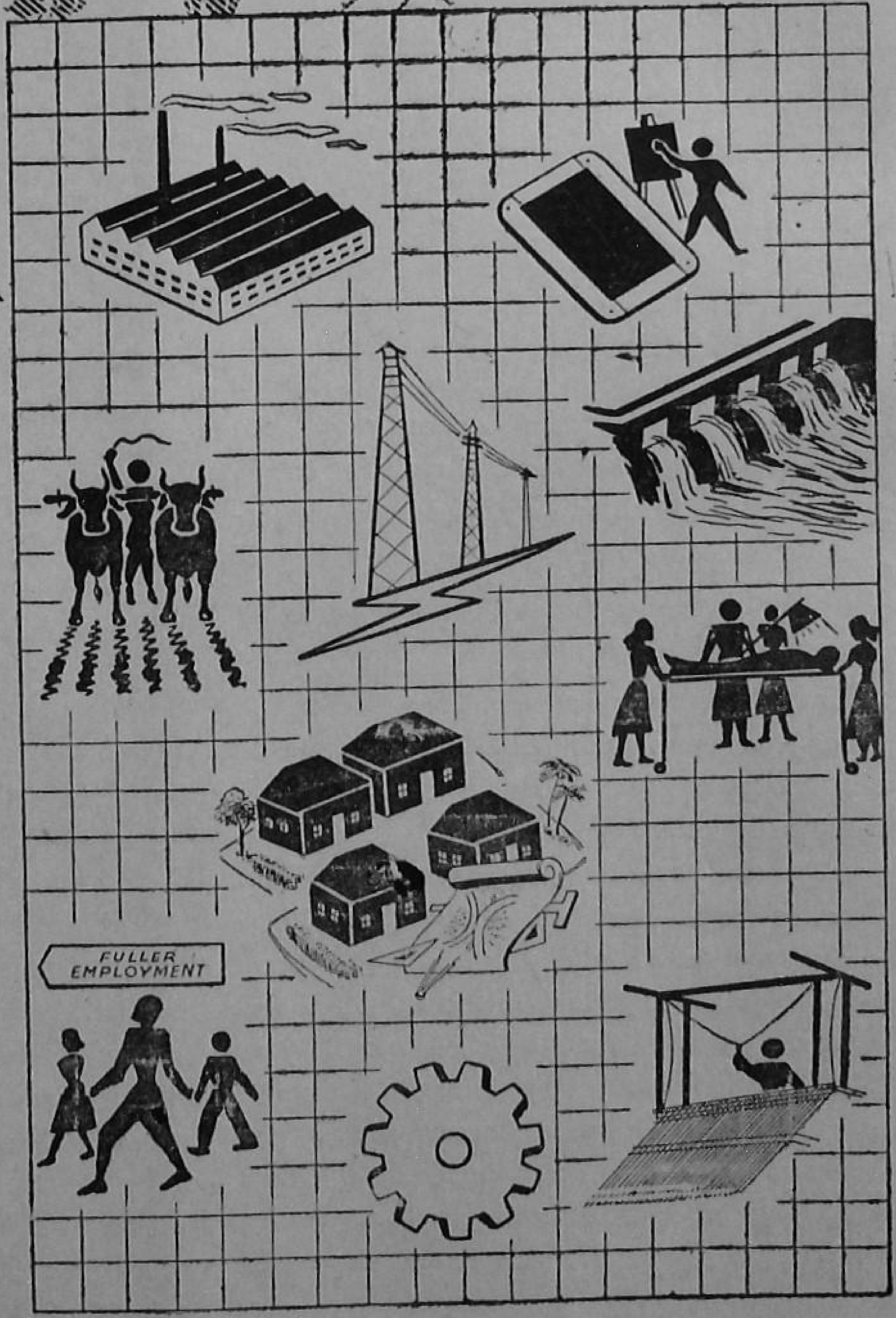


Let us Work...

BOMBAY'S SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

to Success

Successful implementation of various schemes and objectives set out in the Second Five Year Plan for increasing agricultural production and rapid industrialisation means fuller employment and reduction of social and economic inequalities. It is the surest way to building a better and prosperous nation.



Bombay Builds for a Bigger & Better Nation

ISSUED BY THE DIRECTORATE OF PUBLICITY, GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

Graphic B-81

and vegetable cultivation, raising the total area so cultivated to about 30,000 acres, reclaimation of about 32,000 acres and over 75,000 acres under irrigation.

Co-operative Movement

Bombay State is in forefront so far as the co-operative movement is concerned. There are at present about 22,000 credit societies, with working capital of about Rs. 100 crores.

Roads and Bridges

Under the programme of modernisation of roads, nearly 600 miles of most important roads, used for heavy vehicular traffic, were cement concreted up to the end of March last at an expenditure of Rs. 487 lakhs. Under the Central Road Fund Programme, 15 road works were completed, 60 were in progress and four were expected to be started shortly. During the first Plan period, 25 bridges were completed and opened to traffic. Work on additional 53 bridges was in full swing and 67 more bridge projects were ready.

Road Transport

During 1955-56, the scheme of nationalisation of passengers transport services was extended to cover 134 additional routes, bringing the total numbers of routes to 1,939. The number of vehicles operated by the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation rose from 2,826 at the end of March 1955 to about 3,100 at the end of March 1956. The whole State has thus been practically covered by the nationalised road transport services.

Milk Supply

During the year, there was increase in both the cattle population and milk production at the Aarey Milk Colony. The number of consumers correspondingly shot up from 10,40,000 to over 12 lakhs. The daily average production of toned milk at the Central Dairy also increased from 1,578 maunds to about 2,000 maunds.

Health Insurance Scheme

The Employees' State Insurance scheme, which extends various benefits of social security and health insurance, covers over five lakh workers. The State Government has organized a set up of medical benefits with appointment of 903 panel medical practitioners and over 150 medical specialists and establishing seven diagnostic centres and reserving hundreds of general, T. B. and maternity beds for the insured workers.

Housing

Providing cheaper accommodation to workers is one of the many welfare schemes undertaken by the State Government with the aid of the Union Government. Upto August 1955, 2,353 tenements under the old housing programme and 6,112 tenements under the new subsidized industrial housing scheme were built at Bombay and Ahmedabad for housing industrial workers. During the last one year, additional 4,074 tenements were built under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme at Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Poona, Jalgaon and Sholapur, bringing the total number of tenements to 12,539.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons

The schemes relating to the rehabilitation of displaced persons recorded further progress. Loans up to Rs. 5,000 were provided to 2,300 displaced persons and the total financial assistance by way of urban loans exceeded Rs. 142 lakhs. So far, 1,500 displaced agricultural families have been provided with lands

at various places. Loan totalling Rs. 42.62 lakhs have been sanctioned to individual displaced persons or to their societies for construction of 1,266 tenements. Besides, Government has already constructed about 36,000 tenements, about 1,700 shops, 13 school buildings in displaced persons' townships and colonies. Over 3,600 persons have been trained in technical and vocational subjects.

Public Health Measures

The three-pronged programme of health services—provision of medical relief, prevention and control of epidemic diseases and provision of water and execution of drainage and allied schemes—has produced desired rusults. The death rate in Bombay State has been progressively falling during the last 10 years. From 33.1 per 1,000 in 1941-50 it came down to 15 per 1,000 in 1954. While plague was completly eradicated, these has been progressive decline in cholera and small-pox. During the year under report, the Malaria Control Scheme was extended te the remaining areas in the State and B. C. G. vaccination scheme to more areas. At the end of 1955-56, there were about 1,550 hospitals with about 16,500 beds. Maternity and Child Welfare Centres opened with the aid of the Central Government, the UNICEF and the WHO are a significant achievement of the year. Altogether 136 MCH units were established.

Dormitories For Beggars

The administration of the Bombay Beggars' Act, which is applied to the Greater Bombay area only, was strengthened during the year under report, by providing new dormitories constructed at the receiving center at Chembur. In order to extend the helping hand to the beggar inmates released from the institutions, extensive areas of waste land have been made available at Visapur and Ghaipatwadi and steps are in progress to bring the cultivable land under the plough. Recently dairy farming has been started at Ghaipatwadi on a small scale and a fresh sisal plantation has been made with the labour of the beggar inmates.

THE BIGGEST CONTRIBUTORS TO INDIA'S TEXTILE MIGHT

THE

INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

(India's largest Group of Textile Mills)

Comprising :

FIVE MILLS

and

A DYE WORKS

Before buying cloth look for the "INDU FABRICS" Trademark.

Agents :

Messrs.

AGARWAL & COMPANY.

Indu House, Dougall Road

Ballard Estate,

BOMBAY-1.

Uttar Pradesh in Ninth Year of Freedom

In U. P. in no other single year since the achievement of Independence so much work was done as in the ninth year of freedom, namely the year ending August 15, 1956. The State has embarked on the Rs. 248-crore second Five-Year Plan with increased confidence.

Uttar Pradesh is essentially an agricultural State and during the first Five-Year Plan, the main emphasis was laid on increasing agricultural production. Industrial development, however, has lattely been receiving increasing attention.

Power Projects

The year saw the opening of two major power projects, the Pathri Hydro-electric Power Station having an installed capacity of 20,400 k. w. and the Khatima Hydro-electric Power Station, having an installed capacity of 41,400 k. w. Under the Eastern Areas Power Project, the construction of three thermal stations of 15,000 k. w. each at Mau, Gorakhpur and Sohawal was in progress. An interim Diesal Power Station was erected and commissioned at Rihand Dam site for power required for construction purposes. A number of towns including Masauli, Bhimtal, Hafizganj, Misrikh, Nawabganj, Powayan and Mohamdi were electrified,

Network of Roads

About 509 miles of mettalled roads were added during the year to the existing network of roads in the State. By the end of March, 1956, the total length of such roads had increased to 9,720 miles.

State Transport

The U. P. Government Roadways, operating over 337 routes comprising about 6,000 miles with a fleet of 1534 buses, 143 trucks and 40 taxis, continued to consolidate its position by providing more facilities to travelling public.

Compulsory Education

By the end of the year, 95 municipal boards had been able to enforce compulsory primary education within their jurisdiction. The State Government undertook to bear three-fourth of the entire cost on compulsory primary education, instead of the two-third as hitherto.

To fulfil the declared objective of opening a primary school at every mile and a half, so that education is brought within easy reach of every child of school-going age, a large number of primary schools were opened in all parts of the State, bringing their total number to 31,503.

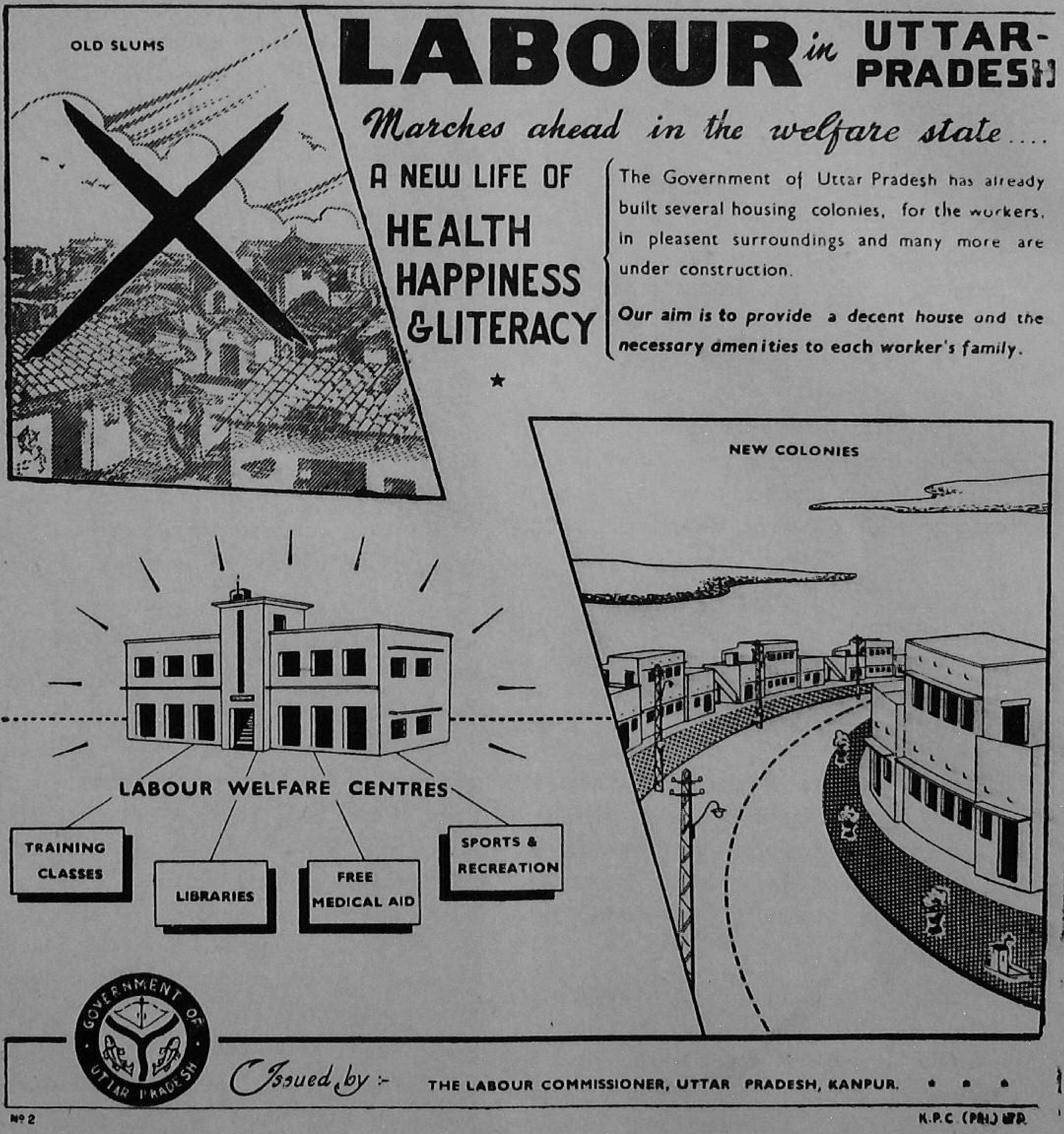
In eight Municipal Boards of the State compulsory primary education for girls was also introduced.

Road Grants to Local Bodies

The Government decided to give road grants to every Municipal Board on the basis of its road mileage and population subject to certain weightage in the case of hill municipalities and pilgrim centres, on the condition *inter alia* that the grants so received by the Boards should be matched by an equivalent amount from their own funds.

A notable achievement of the Municipal Boards was the construction of water-works, the total number of which rose to 73.

A new Department was created to coordinate and speed up work on the housing schemes.



OLD SLUMS
LABOUR in UTTAR-PRADESH
Marches ahead in the welfare state....
A NEW LIFE OF
HEALTH
HAPPINESS
&LITERACY
The Government of Uttar Pradesh has already built several housing colonies, for the workers, in pleasent surroundings and many more are under construction.
Our aim is to provide a decent house and the necessary amenities to each worker's family.
NEW COLONIES
LABOUR WELFARE CENTRES
TRAINING CLASSES
LIBRARIES
FREE MEDICAL AID
SPORTS & RECREATION
GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH
Issued by :- THE LABOUR COMMISSIONER, UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR.
N° 2
K.P.C (Pri.) Ltd.

Village Panchayats

In the year 1955-56 fundamental changes were brought about in the U. P. Panchayat Raj Act of 1947. The areas of Gaon Sabhas and Gaon Samajs were made co-extensive, with the result that the number of Gaon Sabhas rose from 36,139 in 1954-55 to 72,428 and the number of Nyaya Panchayats from 8,543 to 8,588. The second general elections of Panchayats, which were being postponed for the last two years, were also held during the year. About two crore adults, residing in the countryside, participated in these elections.

Community Projects

The awakening brought about in the rural areas by Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks continued to grow. The response of the people to schemes launched in the Project areas can be judged from the fact that in the Community Projects alone the value of their voluntary contribution was of the order of Rs. 1,11,20,951. Of this, a sum of Rs. 37,92,574 was received in cash and the rest came in the form of labour. During the year 18 of the 26 Community Projects were converted into "normalized" blocks and the other eight are also likely to be "normalized" by the end September, 1956. So far as the National Extension Service is concerned, 37 new blocks, each consisting of about one hundred villages, were brought under it. At the same time 53 of the old 94 blocks, in which progress was more marked than in others, were converted into intensive development blocks. The value of the effort that people made in the N. E. S. blocks, since their inception, towards bettering living conditions for themselves, was put at Rs. 3.81 crores.

BUILD

A

LOW COST HOUSE

IN STAGES

START WITH TWO ROOMS AND EXPAND AS YOU LIKE, BY MAKING AN INITIAL INVESTMENT OF RS. 3500/-

10 MODERN DESIGNS FOR YOU TO CHOOSE FROM THE BOOKLET

ON

'LOW INCOME HOUSES'

AVAILABLE FOR RS. 2/8/- (cash or by M. O.)

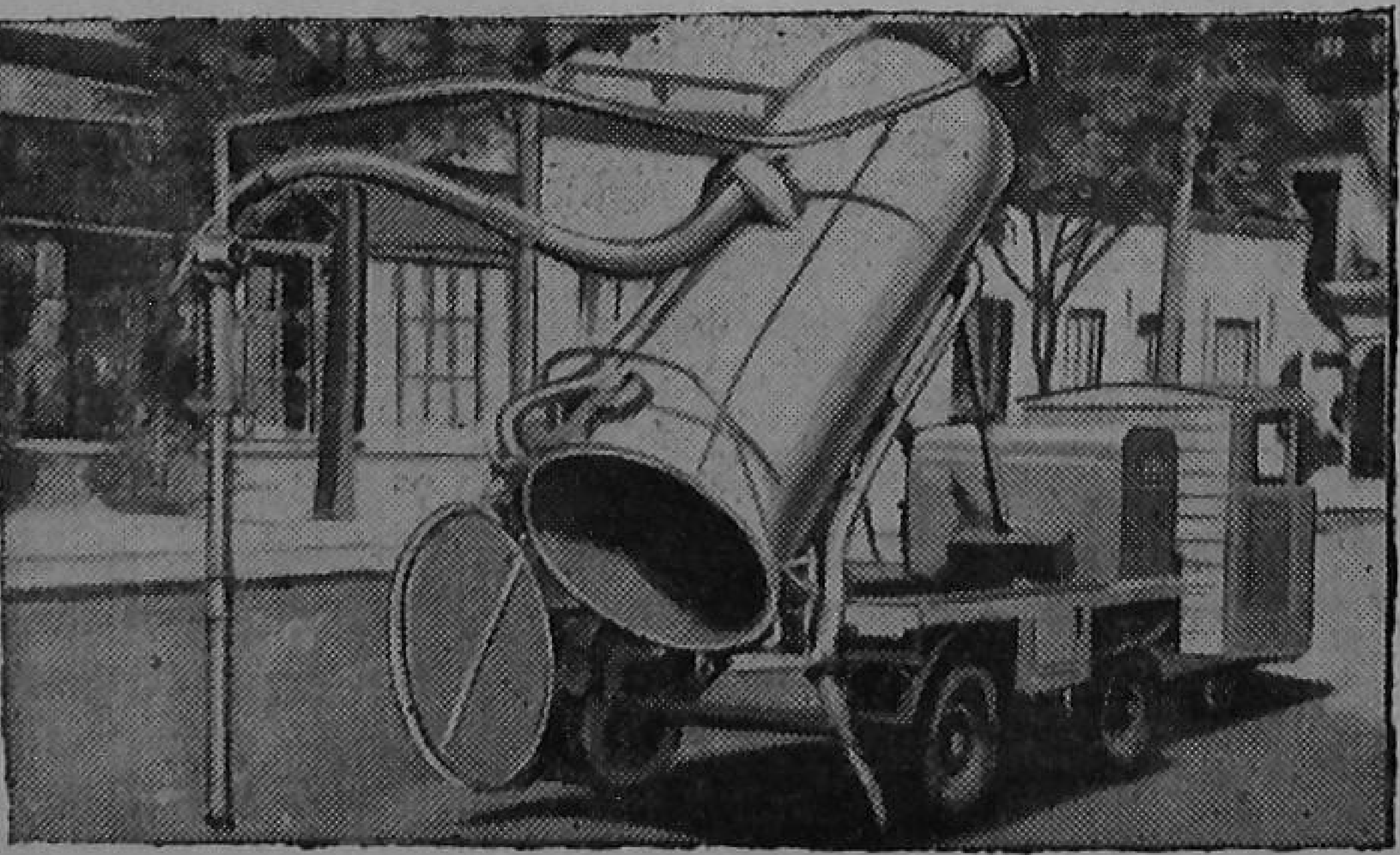
FROM

Town & Village Planner To Govt.,

15, Mall, Avenue, LUCKNOW.

SCAMMELL

CONSERVANCY VEHICLES



for cleaner cities

Take a good look at these pictures. You will agree that the modern Scammell method is the safe and sure way to keep cities clean. There is a Scammell for every type of job and every type of load. Full specifications and quotations of Scammell Municipal Equipment will be gladly sent on request.

*

HOARE MILLER & CO. LTD.

CALCUTTA • BOMBAY • NEW DELHI • MADRAS

PSHM 14

Central Health Education Bureau

Work will start in another month on the construction of the Central Health Education Bureau in New Delhi, which will have attached to it a modern Health Library and a Health Museum. Designed to foster health education and thus overcome ignorance of simple hygienic laws which now causes considerable unnecessary and avoidable disease, the Bureau, along with the library and museum, is expected to be completed by the end of 1957. With the establishment of the Central Bureau in New Delhi the stage will be set for the starting of similar institutions in various States. At the last meeting of the Central Council of Health the State Health Ministers are reported to have vied with each other in stresslng the necessity of speedily spreading health education. While no health education bureau exists in India at present there are well-equipped health museums at Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda and Lucknow. Special health education sections, have also been created in some State Health Directorates as well as in the Central Directorate-General of Health Services.

The Union Health Ministry, which has planned the project, will bear the entire cost of construction and equipment, estimated to be Rs. 30 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the preliminary work has been made in the Ministry's current budget.

Among the functions of the Bureau will be the production of cheap and effective health educational material, including film strips ; to serve as a central training and demonstration centre; to evaluate periodically the effectiveness of health education techniques ; and to coordinate health education in the States.

Seminar on Nursing

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Union Health Minister, inaugurated in New Delhi on August, 6 a South East Asian Regional Seminar on Nursing sponsored by the World Health Organization.

Thirty key people in the nursing services of five countries— Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Thailand— participated in the Seminar, intended to provide an opportunity to representatives of these countries to exchange information and experience and arrive at some conclusions regarding such questions as the role of the nurse in the total health programme, clarification of the activities and categories of nursing personnel, considerations regarding training and teamwork among the various categories.

Public Health Engineers' Conference

A four-day conference of Public Health Engineers was inaugurated by Shrimati M. Chandrasekhar, Union Deputy Minister for Health, on August 6. The conference was convened by the Union Ministry of Health to discuss, among other things, the problems relating to national water supply and sanitation programme, research in public health engineering, utilisation of sewage for agriculture and training in public health engineering during the Second Five-Year Plan. Public Health Engineers from States, representatives and public health engineers of the major corporations and municipalities, professors from institutions teaching the subjects of public health engineering and representatives of

various research organisations interested in subject, attended the conference.

New Method of Street Cleaning

After several months' preparation a new method of street cleaning by using squeegees was inaugurated in Chandni Chowk, Delhi, on July 15. Among the volunteers, who participated in the campaign were Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekhar, Union Deputy Health Minister, and Mr. R. N. Agarwal, President, Delhi Municipal Committee.

Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekhar stressed the need for people's cooperation in keeping the city clean. Professional scavengers alone could not keep a city clean, she said. That is what Mahatma Gandhi taught them not only by precept but by his personal example. Gandhji demonstrated that scavenging was not a menial job. The people should imbibe that spirit, if they were to succeed in their efforts to improve sanitation.

A practical demonstration of sweeping with aid of better tools was given by the uniformed volunteers wearing face masks in Chandni Chowk where they swept a part of the road running from Clock Tower to Fatehpuri side. The "operation" included the washing of the road with water and spraying of insecticide.

Before the volunteers went into action Mrs. Chandrasekhar, Mr. R. N. Agarwal and Dr. N. N. Mehra addressed the volunteers. Mr. Agarwal said the experiment, which was novel, was made possible because of a generous gift of Rs. 2,000 by the Union Health Minister to the Committee for buying improved type of tools.

Dr. N. N. Mehra said the new experiment was based on a combination of team spirit and better tools. He thought the adoption of the new method would help in removing untouchability of dirt and garbage to the minimum.

Children's Health

The Government of India, in consultation with the Planning Commission, have sanction, Rs. 164.29 lakhs for a programme of health inspection of school children and Rs. 55.5 lakhs for free feeding of children. The Central assistance to States will be in the usual pattern of meeting 75 per cent of non-recurring expenditure. There is, however, some difference of opinion between the Union Health and Education Ministries as to who should administer the programme. The Health Ministry has sought the clarification from the Planning Commission regarding the feasibility of its administering both the schemes. While the health scheme is stated to come under its purview, it feels that the school-feeding programme should be administered by the Education Ministry. As soon as the position is clarified, it is expected that the States will be apprised of the allocation each will get under this programme.

Training In Public Health

The Government of India have decided to give training to engineers in the service of State Governments in public health so as to ensure speedy and timely execution of schemes relating to water-supply and drainage schemes.

Dr. A. B. Nageswara Rao, Minister for Local Administration, Andhra State, who attended the meeting of the executive committee of the Central Council of Ministers of Local Self-Government held in Bombay in July, said that it has been found that in some States certain schemes relating to water-supply and drainage could not be executed in time, thus allowing the Central grants and subsidies lapse. To avoid such a contingency, Dr. Rao said, the Union Government have offered to give training as mentioned above. The training is proposed to be given at Calcutta, Roorkee and Guindy.

National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme

Central Aid During Second Plan Period

Proposals received from States regarding their requirements of loans and grants under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme during the Second Plan, are now under examination and allocations of funds to them will be made as early as possible.

A sum of Rs. 40 crores has been included by the Centre in the Second Plan for financing such schemes.

It is learnt that progress in the first Five-Year Plan did not keep to schedule and considerable amount of funds remained unutilized, the main reason for the shortfall being lack of trained personnel and shortage of equipment.

The scheme was originally sanctioned in September, 1954. Out of a sum of Rs. 12.72 crores allocated in the First Plan for urban water supply and sanitation schemes, only Rs. 829.465 lakhs were actually sanctioned for payment. Again, out of an allocation of Rs. 6 crores for rural schemes, Rs. 280.065 lakhs were paid. State Governments were also supplied with materials and equipment valued at Rs. 891.599 lakhs received under the Indo-U. S. Technical co-operation agreement.

As against Rs. 40 crores provided for in the Central plan, subject to a cut of 5 per cent. for urban water supply and drainage schemes state plans have provided Rs. 28.34 crores for rural schemes.

Central assistance in the form of loans to urban schemes and grants to the extent of 50 per cent for rural schemes, which was initiated under the First Plan, will be continued under the Second Plan.

The Government of India, have, however, turned down the request of the States for reduction of rate of interest of loans from 4.5 per cent.

It is also learnt that the Government of India will continue to obtain equipment under Indo-U. S. Co-operation Scheme and it is hoped that the shortage of equipment will be progressively relieved.

As regards training personnel, a scheme has been proposed by the Government of India for the training of public health engineers and other auxiliary personnel at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health at Calcutta, the engineering colleges at Roorkee and Madras respectively. Stipends will be paid by the Centre to nominees of states who take these training courses.

In addition, the Government of India will give grants of a non-recurring nature to Madras and U. P. Governments for constructing additional buildings. About Rs. 50 lakhs have been earmarked in the Central Plan for implementing of this scheme.

Pending allocation of funds by the Centre, the State Covernments have been requested to furnish the Union Health Ministry with all details so that sanction may be expedited. The State Governments have also been requested to pass on to local bodies and Panchayat loans and grants sanctioned so that the schemes could be implemented with speed.

Water Pollution Problem

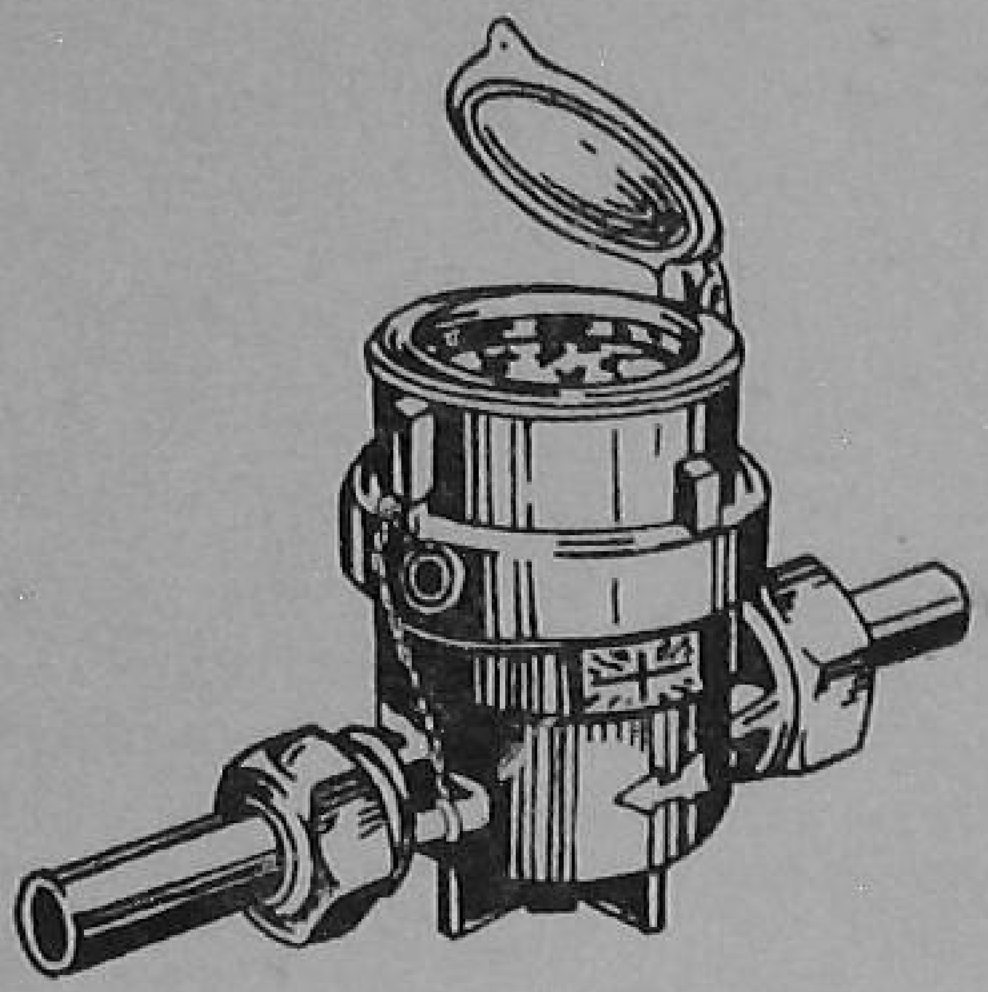
Specialists from 21 European countries and Tunisia attended a seminar for Sanitary Engineers, sponsored by the World Health Organisation's regional office for Europe and the Government of Finland, in Helsinki from July 23 to 29. Problems of water pollution was the main topic to be considered. Participants discussed water pollution through toxic industrial materials and the possibility of contamination by atomic wastes, the pollution of water through paper and pulp mills and the practicability of water disinfection by means other than chlorination.

Calcutta's Filtered Water Supply Free From Contamination

On the strength of a report received

(*Continued on page* 70)

CLEVELAND METERS



INFERENTIAL TYPE

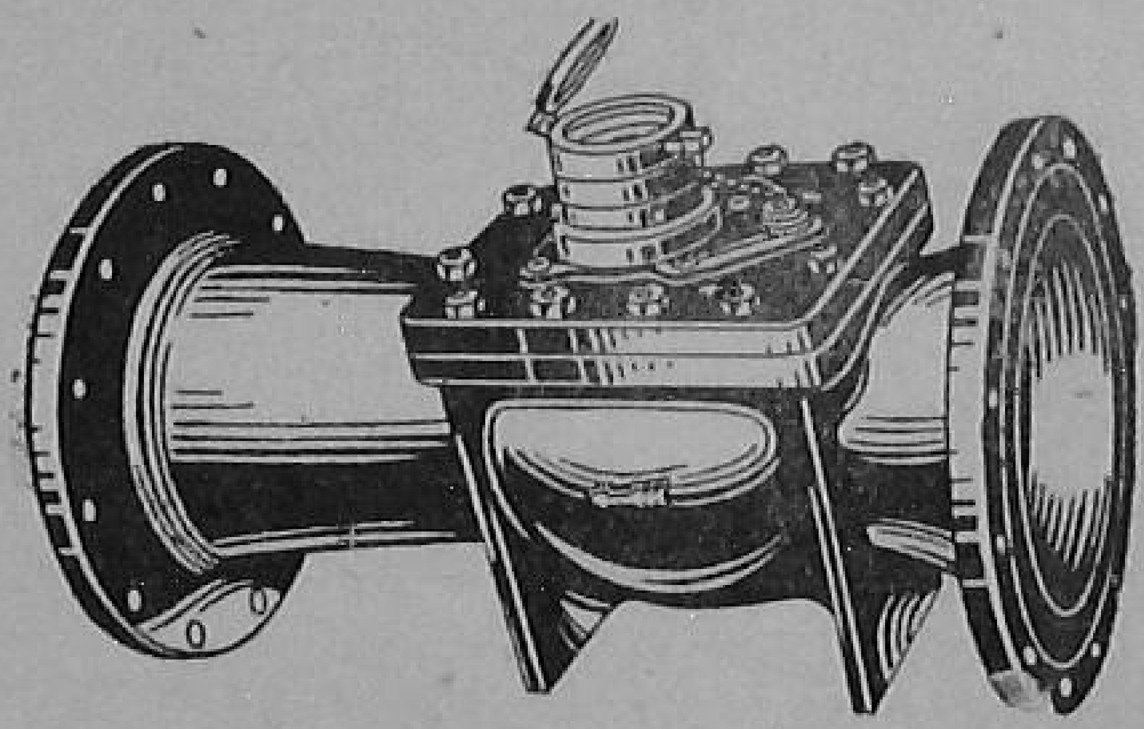
PRECISE
ACCURATE
RELIABLE

★
WATER FLOW RECORDERS

★
METERS FOR BATCH MEASUREMENT

★
METERS FOR MEASUREMENT OF OIL

★
COMPOUND METERS



VENTURI
VELOCITY METER

Full Details From :—

KAYCEE INDUSTRIES LTD.

KAMANI CHAMBERS, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA • DELHI • KANPUR • MADRAS

National Water Supply & Sanitation Programme in Uttar Pradesh

By R. D. Verma,

Chief Engineer, L. S. G. Engg. Department, U. P.

In 1947 no city in Uttar Pradesh could boast of a complete drainage system. There was only partial drainage system and that too only in ten towns. Water works existed only in 27 towns.

Clean water supply and drainage form the most vital part of any programme of Public Health and Sanitation. Till 1947 towns in Uttar Pradesh were noted for their insanitary conditions; every town was home of diseases due to insanitation.

Drainage in 26 Towns

To-day there is drainage system in 26 towns, which is nearing completion. Except the five KABAL (Kanpur, Allahabad, Banaras, Agra and Lucknow) towns, the rest are comparatively small towns, and were being completely neglected. People in these cities could not have dreamt that they would have waterworks and drainage.

Water Supply in 73 Towns

It is essential to have a proper water supply to make drainage system successful in a town. Consequently, the number of waterworks which used to be only 27, has now risen to 73. Out of these as many as 33 have been constructed in the year 1955-56, a record which has not been equalled by any other State. The total expenditure incurred on urban water supply and sanitation schemes in 1955-56 was about Rs. 4 crore. Out of 120 Municipalities in the State, 63 have now waterworks. In nine more Municipalities Water-works will be constructed in the Second Five Year Plan period These towns are: Muzaffarnagar, Shahjahanpur, Gonda, Lakhimpur-Kheri, Bijnor, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Rai Bareli and Budaun.

Rural Water Supply and Drainage

Eighty percent of our people live in villages. The problem of water supply and sanitation was till recently completely neglected in villages. Open wells exposed to all sorts of contamination are generally the sources of water supply. Water-borne diseases are very common here.

It was decided to provide protected water supply in 1546 villages and hand pumps in 300 Tarai district villages in the year ending 31st March 1956.

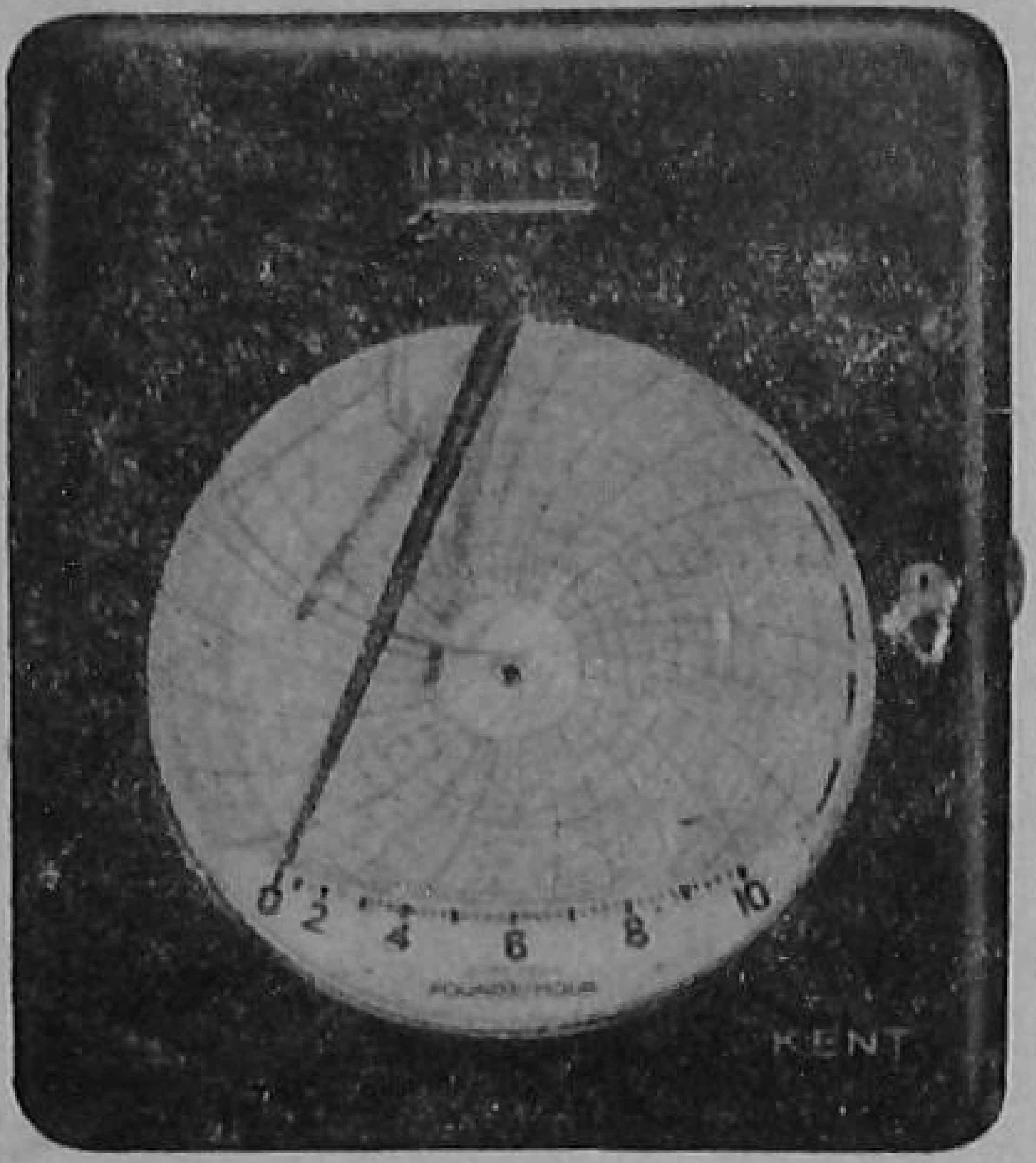
Insanitary conditions are still persent in a large number of villages. Stagnant water, garbage in streets, inadequate disposal of refuse, kitchen water flowing through open and unlined channels, which skirt dwellings and become hazard to public health—these are the usual features of most villages. The problem could not be attended to in the First Five Year Plan period except in those villages which were in the N.E.S. or Community Projects, but it is going to receive close attention in the Second Five Year Plan period.

Second Five Year Plan

Projects estimated to cost about Rs. 7·5 crore have been prepared and several more estimated to cost an equal amount are under preparation, with an idea that under the Second Five Year Plan all the 73 towns, which now

KENT

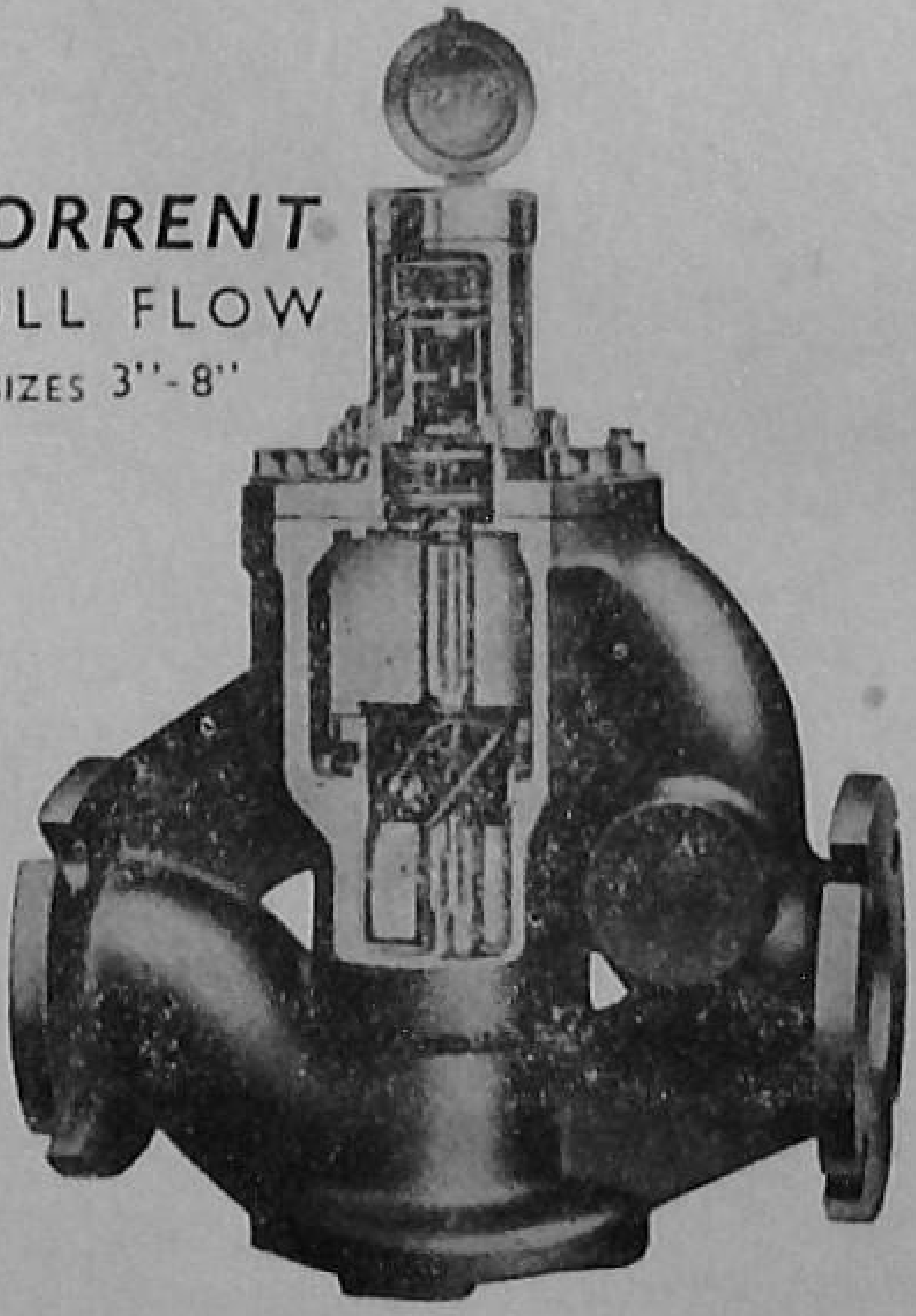
WATER FLOW MEASUREMENT

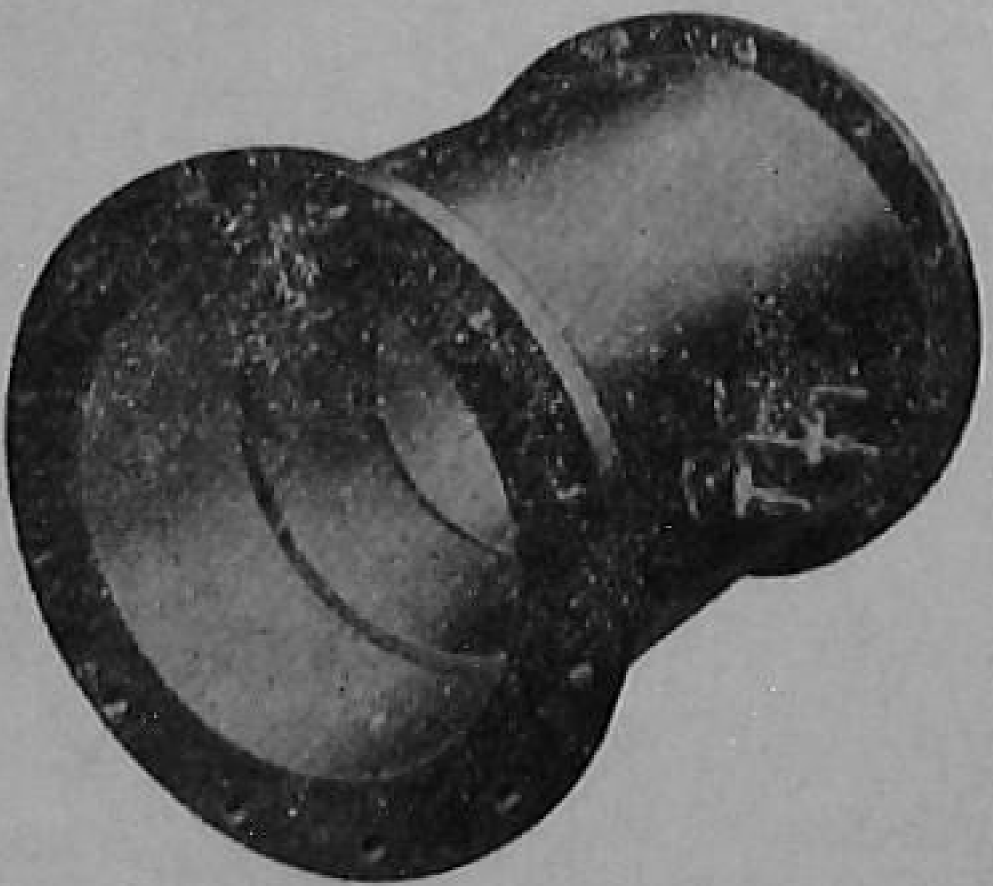


The KU meter is suitable for the measurement of flow of most industrial liquids and gases. It operates in conjunction with any normal differential-pressure-producing device, such as the "Dall Tube" illustrated below.

A simple flow recorder can have integrator units, indicating mechanisms, etc., added to it later, as needs demand.

TORRENT
FULL FLOW
SIZES 3"-8"





The "DALL TUBE" is the most efficient differential-pressure producer used in bulk-flow measurement, its principal feature being its economy of over-all pressure loss.

The "TORRENT" Water Meter is capable of measuring very high discharges and retains its accuracy over a wide range of flows and over long periods of service

The KENT Service Engineers, operating throughout India, are at the disposal of all customers

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES IN INDIA

W. H. BRADY & CO., LTD.

MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, KANPUR

Head Office :- VEER NARIMAN ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY I

Branches at: CALCUTTA MADRAS AHMEDABAD COIMBATORE

have protected water supply, but do not yet have proper drainage system, should be sewered. The intention is to do away with the dry type of latrines, which are most responsible for insanitary conditions. This will eliminate breeding of flies, mosquitos and diseases produced by filth or stagnation of sullage.

Out of 51 district headquarters in the State, nine have yet to be provided with water supply and drainage. If the Municipalities of these towns will co-operate and make up their mind to provide the most essential amenities of water supply and sewerage, it is intended to take up these works and complete them during the second Five Year Plan period.

During the Second Plan period it is proposed to take up drainage and sewage schemes in 52 towns where piped supply has been established during the First Plan and nine more towns when it will be made available by the end of the Second Plan. A start will, however, be made with olny four towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 9·5 laks.

River Pollution

River pollution, which was being caused so far by the flow of sullage into the rivers and thus creating a very serious public health hazard to the villagers dependent for their drinking water from these rivers on the down-stream side, is being gradually eliminated by diverting sullage for utilisation on sullage farms. Besides checking pollution of river waters, it also becomes source of revenue to the local body concerned. Every drainage scheme now provides for the utilisation of sewage at the outfall.

Research Unit; Industrial Wastes

With the increase in the number of waterworks and drainage undertakings in the State, attention is also being paid to research. A Research Unit sponsored by the All India Public Health and Hygiene Institute, Calcutta, under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, has been set up in Lucknow in the Provincial Hygiene Institute under experienced Chemical Engineers and Chemists. The disposal of industrial waste — specially the tannery waste — which is at present dropped into the city sewers which carry the sewage to a sewage Farm for irrigation and manurial purposes is harmful to agriculture, Research has been taken in hand to find out how it should be dealt with before it is allowed to enter into the public sewers, and to determine the extent of purification required for different types of industrial wastes.

Similarly, the effluents of sugar factories which cause a lot of public health hazard are also being tackled by this Research Unit. It is working in close cooperation with the Chief Engineer, Local Self-Government Engineering Department and the Chief Inspector of Factories of the State.

The problems of environmental sanitation and pure dirinking water in the State are quite frightening in their immensity, but the State Government are determined that they should be solved as early as possible.

Fresh Air

"We have achieved clean drinking water in our great cities, but we have yet to see that their air is fit to breathe. In the countries with rapidy growing industries which are striving to compete in a world where more and more production must be achieved to raise the living standard, I hope people will demand clean air to breathe while there is still time before the great chimneys start to poison the astmosphere and shorten the living period. A great city can and should be clean and beautiful place in which to live a long and happy life."—Professor D. W. Smithers.

Plastic Pipes For Water Supply & Sewerage

The Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, thinks that India could profitably explore the possibility of utilising plastic pipes instead of steel pipes for water supply and sewerage.

She told journalists in New Delhi on July 13 that during her recent visit to the U. S. she was struck by the use made of plastic pipes in the filed of sanitation and water supply.

She had already broached the subject with the Minister for Commerce and Industry and it was likely that a pilot project for experimenting with plastic pipes would be launched shortly, she added.

Plastic pipes, she recalled, were cheaper and as durable -if not more than steel pipes. Experts in the U. S. had told her that unlike steel the plastic pipe did not corrode Climatic conditions, except heavy frost, did not affect the plastic pipes at all.

Rather than importing plastic pipes into the country, the Health Minister thought it would be more profitable if they were manufactured in the country. Firms from the U. S. might be interested in setting up a factory in India for the manufacture of such pipes, she said.

Anti-Rust Treatment for Steel Water Pipes

The method employed by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to protect more than 4,000 miles of pipelines form rust is specially important to water-supply authorities throughout the world.

The Board maintains a special pipe-treatment works in its non-stop war against rust, which is ever ready to destroy the huge steel mains which bring Melbourne's water supply from storage dams in the mountains, as well as the smaller distribution pipes which lace the suburbs.

The headquarters of the Board's anti-rust campaign is a 20-acre establishment at Preston, a Melbourne suburb. Here engineers and technicians work to protect miles of pipes awaiting treatment, which includes sand blasting, pre-heating in huge ovens, priming, and coating inside and outside with special enamels.

This treatment is expensive. It costs £A250,000 to put protective coats on the 22 miles of 68-inch diameter pipeline which connects the Silvan reservoir with the Upper Yarra dam now under construction about 60 miles east of Melbounre.

But the treatment is worth the cost. Without this protection rust would eat through the pipes in ten years. The Board's water supply engineer, Mr. F. M. Lee, estimates that they will now last at least 100 years.

Sand-blasting removes rust from the pipes before they are heated and spun on mobile platforms for the priming coats. Then, while they are still spinning two coats of enamel made from coal tar are applied. This puts a protective coat about ¼-inch think on both sides of the pipes.

A strip of glass fibre would on the outer surface provides additional protection. Finally, the pipes are tested electrically with a 12,000-volt "comb" for weak points in the thick protective coating. This comb has an insulated handle and teeth like long mount-organ reeds.

Metropolitan Water Board For Calcutta

The Government of West Bengal has suggested the immediate formation of a Metropolitan Water Board for supply of drinking water to Calcutta, Howrah and 29 other towns and Municipalities on both sides of river Hooghly —from Budge Budge and Uluberia in the South and Ranaghat in the North. Such Boards were in existence in Delhi and other major cities of U. S. A. and U. K., the Govt. said.

The proposal in detail was explained by Lt. Col. D. N. Chakravorty, Director of Health Services, West Bengal, to a joint meeting of the Standing Water Supply and Health Committees of Calcutta Corporation recently. The city and its suburbs are highly endemic with regard to the intestinal diseases as the water supply in Calcutta has proved to be not up to the mark both in quality and quantity According to 1951 census a 40 sq. miles area of the city contained a 46-lakh population. It is expected to reach approximately 80-lakh in 1981.

The Government note also pointed out that the average per capita requirement of potable water might go upto 25 to 45 gallons per day instead of the present 10 to 25 gallon consumption in these specified areas since the consumption of water depends primarily on the standard of living, industrial and also commercial requirements.

Arrangements will have to be made for finding other sources of supply to provide for about 400 million gallons per day in 1981, as the present capacity of Pulta Water Works, the largest installaction in the area, is only 80 million gallons per day, hence the desirability to integrate all major water works in this area under one management, namely, the Metropolitan Water Board of Calcutta.

The note suggested that the intake works at Pulta be improved and expanded and its settling tanks be mechanised. It could also take additional quantity from an auxiliary head-works located further upstream, near the discharge point of the D. V. C. canal from Durgapur.

A comprehensive scheme on similar lines for increasing Calcutta's water supply upto 300 million gallons per day by improving the settling tanks at Pulta and by drawing additional resources from D.V.C. canal has already been formulated by the acting Chief Engineer of Corporation, Mr. M. N. Das, and is being considered by the Standing Water Supply Committee.

Sewage Board

Recommendations for the formation of a Metropolitan Sewage Board, ultimately joined up with the Water Board, have also been made in the Note sent by the West Bengal Government, as it was pointed out that it was absolutely essential that human excreta and other water matters are disposed of by water carriage system in scientific manner and sewage is treated properly and then discharged into the water course.

Disposal of Storm Water, another problem for many of the municipal areas, especially during monsoon, would also come within the purview of the proposed Board. The Sewage Board will be responsible for prevention of pollution of rivers like Hooghly and other water courses.

Chief Minister's Support

A reference to Calcutta's water supply and conservancy system was also made by the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, at the annual meeting of the Calcutta Citizens' Association on July 19, and he also advised the setting up of Metropolitan Water Board.

Under the present system of dual water supply, filtered and unfiltered, the problem of occasional out k of epidemics could not be removed, oy said. Moreover, the huge effluents by a large number of mills sit a either side of the Ganga into the s a source of con- taimnation which c l not be got rid of either during ebb t or flow tide. These effluents from latri in the mill areas were sucked by the pumping sets drawing water for the supply the city.

Referring to the sence of impurities in the Ganga water, Dr. Roy, who is an eminent physician, said that water collected from running midstream could properly be free from contamination, but even then, if kept long, would become unwholesome in spite of the filtration process it underwent.

(*Continued from page* 63)

from the All-India Institute of Hygience and Public Health, the Deputy Mayor of Calcutta, Dr. Amarnath Mookerjee, who is also the Chairman of the Water Supply Improvement Special Committee, appointed by the City Municipal Corporation, announced at the Corporation meeting on July 5 that the quali y of the filtered water supplied in Calc itta is completely satisfactory. Following public complaints in June, a reference to which was also made in the *Civic Affairs* of July, 1956, samples of filtered water had been drawn by the Institute from Pulta and Tallah Mains on July 2 and examined by Dr. M. N. Lahiri, Associate Professor of Micro-biology, and Dr. T. R. Bhaskaran, Associate Professor of Environmental sanitation. In all the cases of the samples, the results were found "negative," that is free from contamination.

The Deputy Mayor said: "It shows the completely satisfactory state of our filtered water supply," and reiterated "there is nothing wrong in the filtered water as supplied daily to the citizens of Calcutta."

Water Contamination In Jharia

A committee, appointed by the Bihar Government to enquire into the causes of outbreak of cholera in Jharia colliery, has found that water contamination was responsible for the outbreak. It also found that the people of the area lived under insanitary conditions and that lacked facilities for pure drinking water, lavatories and drainage.

Local Self Govt. Engineering Department

UTTAR PRADESH

Nine Years' Achievements

	In 1947	In 1956 (March)
Water Works	27	73
Drainage Works	10	26
Municipal Owned Electric Undertakings	7	12
Urban Population served through Water-Works	2.4 (million)	5 (million)
Sewage Pumped Yearly	1925 (million gallons)	7550 (million gallons)
Area Under Sewage Irrigation	1233 Acres	4838 Acres
Electricity Consumed In All Undertakings	15 (millon units)	20 (million units)

Chief Engineer.

Master Plan For Delhi

An interim Master Plan, which will indicate the lines on which Delhi State should be developed, was expected to be ready in July. A team of town planners, headed by Mr. S. Pershad, was putting the final touches to the Plan. While it was understood no radical changes would be made in the present shape of Delhi, the Plan will help to give a new outlook to the future development of the capital. **The main purpose of the Plan is to stop the haphazard growth of Delhi and not to allow the creation of slums.** The interim Plan, it is learnt, will indicate the national highways and the internal road system in Delhi State, and the factory and residential areas. One of the main recommendations in the Plan is likely to be the construction of a new road linking Delhi with New Delhi. At present there is only one important road which connects Delhi with New Delhi, with the result that it remains congested throughout the day.

All open spaces in the capital, it is understood, will not allowed to be used for residential or business purposese and no constructions of any sort will be allowed. All historic monuments will be preserved.

While the interim Plan will give a clear idea how Delhi should be developed details will be filled in later in the general Plan. The Plan is being framed under the direct supervision of the Town Planning Organization. It will be implemented, it is understood, by the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority, but later a permanent authority is likely to be set up which will execute it. The new authority will be empowered by legislation by the Government of India. The new authority is likely to have more powers. The powers of the Delhi Improvement Trust and Delhi Land Development Office regarding slum clearance, town planning, housing and land acquisition are likely to be vested in the permanent authority. At present slum clearance work is being done by the Delhi Improvement Trust and housing work by the Land and Development office.

The Town Planing Bill, which will give legal shape to the Master Plan, is expected to be taken up by Parliament in its autumn session.

Delhi A Very Congested City

Mr. Brahm Prakash, Delhi's Development Minister, said on July 11 that the Master Plan for Delhi, which was to be finalised in about a week, would ensure cleaner and healthier conditions in the capital. In the Plan, he said, due attention had been paid to the problems of haphazard construction of houses, neglect of gardens and indiscriminate felling of trees.

He said that after attending the recent forestry conference he was convinced that the floods had increased owing so large-scale felling of trees all over the country.

Delhi, he added, was a very congested city where the density of population at some places was as high as 1,500 per acre. The framers of the Master Plan had suggested that the density of population should not exceed 200 per acre.

Town Planning Seminar

The next Autumn Planning Seminar of the Town Planning Institute of India and the State Planning Officials' Conference wlll be held in Chandigarh in October, 1956.

The Slum Problem In Malabar

By L. C. Richard, Municipal Commissioner, Kozhikode

An outsider will not easily believe that Malabar too has a slum problem. He would haveheard that every house in Malabar is situated in a site of its own, a number of useful trees are grown in every compound, cocoanut predominating. There is always a well and a bunk for a W. C. Living practically in a grove, it all seems idyllic.

The above is no doubt true of the rural parts of Malabar. There is hardly any overcrowding in these parts except in the Harijan colonies. But in the urban Malabar, not only where Harijans live but in other parts of town slum conditions prevail. The low standard of living among industrial labour and urban menial labour accounts for this.

It is not a pleasant experience, even to a seasoned executive, to visit the slums in Kozhikode, specially in the rainy season. All approaches to huts are slushy or flooded, the floor is damp and the single room is ill-lighted, overcrowded and smoky. The roof invariably of thatch is mouldy and leaky. There is no bath room, no W. C. If there is a well it is flush with surface water.

It is a miracle how slum-dwellers survive the monsoon in Malabar. when I was in Masulipatam, tides used to flood the low-lying parts of the town, and I was frequently reminded of the local saying, "only a Dutchman, a frog or an alligator would ever choose to live in Bandar," but in Kozhikode slums only a frog or an alligator can survive.

Tenements, Calicut (Malabar)

In the First Five Year Plan period large sums of money were spent on improvement of housing and on slum clearance. Its effect, however, was not felt in this part of the country. Malabar's slums remain as they were. We hope for better luck in the Second Five Year Plan period when Rs. 20 crore is to be spent on slum clearance alone by the Centre.

In December, 1955, the State Government had asked for proposals for tackling slum problem from municipalities and we were told that Rs. 2 laks will be available for this work in Koshikode in 1956-57. Actually the scheme prepared by the Kozikode Municipality for the improvement of seven slums is estimated to cost Rs. 23,97,500, spread over a period of five years. Our scheme consists of outright acquisition of these slum areas (113·97 acres) which are entirely private-owned, demolishing the chetta houses and redeveloping the area on accepted standards (3,425 houses are proposed to be built).

There will be 15 ft. wide roads, ten electric lights per acre, protected water supply at the rate of one tap for every ten houses. Sanitary and drainage facilities will be provided and each hut will have one

bathroom and one washing plateform. Each tenement will be 880 sqr. feet, will have a hall, a bed room, a verandah and a kitchen. The improved area will also have parks and playgrounds, allowing for 30 houses per acre. The improved houses will also be of chetta or tiles and the walls will be of bamboo mat. A nominal rent of Rs. 2 will be charged for each tenement.

The Kozhikode Municipal Council has already been following a progressive policy in providing suitable living quarters to its public health workers (sweepers). Eighty-five tenements for 102 families out of a total 570 public health workers have already been provided. The present cost of providing a [illegible]ck of 4 tenements comes to Rs. 6,125. Eac[illegible] has a verandah, a living room and [illegible]itchen.

A [illegible]vey of privately owned tenements with[illegible] the Municipal limits of Kozhikode showed that there were 732 such tenements owned by 1[illegible] persons and housing 3,154 persons. On an average 4 to 5 persons live in each tenement. There is no well, no bath room, no electric light and only two latrine seats for a whole block of six tenements.

But tenements, if not kept satisfactorily, will soon deteriorate into slums; no law can prevent this calamity, if tenement dwellers are not educated to live healthy and clean lives. Some of our Municipal tenements have become virtual slums because the people living in them have made them so: kitchen fire is lit in the living room, the infamous thatch screen encloses the verandah and poultry, pigs, goats and buffaloes eventually come to share the tenements. The removal of cattle from these tenements will alone lead to much improvement in these slums.

Nearly half the tenement owners in Kozhikode town make an income of Rs. 240 to Rs. 600 each. They are interested only in rents not in their tenants. Their agents are not qualified in housing management. Housing management includes, along with collection of rent, the selection of tenants, maintenance of houses and social educative work among tenants. Intelligent, and sympathetic management of housing estates will not only improve the property and benefit the property but show a return to the landlord also. This aspect of housing, specially of low income groups, deserves special attention in any scheme of slum clearance in this country.

Shelter is the least attended to of the three primary necessities of life, viz. food, clothing and shelter. Like public health, housing must become a responsibility of the Local Authority, if housing scarcity is to be alleviated, specially of the poor and the working classes in every town.

Promotion of Housing Associations, institution of Housing Insurance, and provision of houses for industrial workers, whose cost will be recovered from their pay, like provident fund contribution, and the employers and the State will make an equal contribution towards the same — these are some of the steps that will help in the solution of housing problem.

U. P. Local Bodies and Slum Clearance

Under the Central Government's slum-clearance scheme during the second Five-Year Plan, the Uttar Pradesh Government have asked the Local Bodies in the State to give an idea of the financial assistance they would require for slum-clearance in their respective areas. The overall requirements of the State will be worked out on the basis of the report of these local bodies. The State Government may also undertake a social and economic survey of the slums to be cleared to collect details of income level, social status, etc. of the slum families.

Flushdoors!
There's lasting quality in "SITABORD" Flush Doors - They are made with a Phenol-Formaldehyde Synthetic Resin by
PLYWOOD PRODUCTS – SITAPUR,
the company that has since 1940 steadily gained in the esteem of discerning Architects and Engineers by having put into practice the principle that only the very best is good enough in Plywood Products.
Write to:
PLYWOOD PRODUCTS
Sitapur, U.P.
India's first manufacturers of P. F. Synthetic Resin bonded Plywood and Blockbords.
PP/10 A
MEDIAAD
"SITA BOARD" FLUSH 'DOORS' are being used in large quantities in various Projects under the Second–five Year Plan.

Fourth ECAFE Housing Conference

More than 50 delegates and observers from 19 Asian and non-Asian countries attended the fourth ECAFE (Economic Commission for Asia and Far East) conference on Housing Building Materials, in Bangkok in the first week of August.

Represented at the m eting were Australia, Burma, Cambodia, on, France, India, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, the Netherlands, Thail ussia the United Kingdom, the States, Vietnam, Pakistan and Ta v o present were observers of the and Agriculture Organisation, the ternational Labour Office and the Wo Health Organization as well as those fr various non-governmental Organizatic .

Opening the me ng with a formal address of welcome was the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal P. Pibul Songgram, who wished the delegates "every success" and told them :

"There is not a family anywhere which would sincerely wish to be secure in a home of its own and this can be achieved only by hard work and by saving. If we can give a majority of the people the means whereby these hard earned savings can be secured and invested at reasonable interest rates to finance their own homes, we shall have gone a long way towards a solution of the housing problem." He stressed the importance of providing adequate housing, especially for low income groups. The great interest of all Asian countries in the housing problem had demonstrated by widely representative attendance of high-ranking experts at the conference, he said

Following the opening ceremony, the conference unanimously elected Dr. Malai Huvanandana of Thailand as conference Chairman; Mr. C. R. W. De Silva, Deputy Commissioner for National Housing of Ceylon, as First Vice Chairman; and Sardar Sarup Singh, Director of the National Buildings Organization of India, as Second Vicce-Chairman.

The conference took up the matter of housing financing and there were discussions on the establishmet of two regional housing research centres in Indonesia and India which use indigenous building materials.

During the conference, delegates visited low cost housing projects in Bangkok and also the self help land settlement projects at Sariburi, located about 100 kilometers north.

Dr. Albert Dollinger, ECAFE's Acting Executive Secretary, observed that the Conference was the first international meeting of housing experts is Thailand. Housing activities in Thailand had greatly developed and Bangkok particularly was experiencing a housing boom. Thailand had adopted modern construction methods and was using modern materials but maintained traditional Thai style of architectural beauty. Dr. Dollinger stressed the importance of adequate research facilities and the progress made in this respect by the creation with the U. N. assistance of two regional housing research centres in India and Indonesia.

Need For More Dwellings Stressed

The great need for more dwellings for Asians was the highlight of the Conference.

Low-cost projects, such as those built by the Thai Government, were of particular interest to the delegates since they were agreed that the greatest stumbling block to more adequate housing is the high cost of materials.

India's Housing Problem

Two Indian delegates to the conference, Sarder Sarup Singh, Director of the National Buildings Orgonization, and Mr. C. B. Patel, Government Housing Adviser, told of the housing problems facing India.

In the ten years from 1951, 9 million urban houses are needed in India, they said, and in the far-reaching rural areas 50 million dwellings should be supplied.

They told of the great scarcity of building materials, cement steel and other materials.

"On the one hand," Mr. Singh said, "we are faced by a tremendous shortage of funds and materials, on the other by our great population. It is both our weakness and our strength. More than anything else ours is an organizational problem."

In Rural India

Mr. Patel said that in rural India approximately 85 percent of the houses are made of thatch or matting. He told of a project to build 625 pilot villages throughout India to which Government will give low term loans and technical assistence. These pilots will serve as examples of what the villagers can accomplish themselves.

Recommendations

Delegates to the conference have reported to the United Nations that housing conditions in Asia will continue to be an acute problem unless resolute measures are taken.

The conference urged that in 1957 a study tour of Asian housing exports to the United States and to Europe be arranged with the financial aid of the U. N. Technical Assistance Administration and host governments.

It recommended that action to solve the problems be taken in two directions:

1. Conditions must be created in Asian countries for the long-term financing of housing construction along lines customary in more developed areas; and

2. Building methods should be modernized through the introduction of relatively uncomplicated procedures and the use of local building materials.

Other recommendations concerned the co-ordination of housing programmes and the revision of land acquisition legislation and building codes.

E. A. Regional Organisation for Planning

The first meeting of the Council of the East Asia Regional Organisation for Planning and Housing was also held is Bangkok. In the preliminary session of the South East Asia Regional Conference on Town Planning organised by the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, held in New Delhi in February, 1954, it was resolved that a permanent regional professional organisation to dead with housing and town planning matters foɪ ECAFE Region should be set up.

ECAFE Executive Secretary

Mr. C. V. Narasimhan, I. C. S., a Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, will succeed Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, as the Executive Secretary of ECAFE on September 1. Mr. Narasimhan has been incharge of the Economic Affairs Department at the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Calcutta & Madras Trusts' Housing Schemes

The Governor. Mr. H. C. Mookerji, inaugurated on June 30 the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The scheme, the biggest undertaken by the Trust, consists of 556 self-contained tenement flats grouped in 11 blocks of buildings. The flats have been offered to factory workers at an average rent of Rs. 20 a month, inclusive of taxes and service charges. This has been made possible, according to Mr. S. K. Gupta, Chairman of the Trust, as a result of a Central Government subsidy amounting to a little over a third of the total cost of over Rs. 36 lakhs.

Referring to the problem of "populatiou-congestion" in Calcutta, the Governor regretted that very few factories, large or small, had adequate provision for accommodation for labourers. Big investors in building estates catered for those who could afford high rents, while industrial workers and others—their number daily increasing with the constant flow of refugees—competed for whatever space was available in the city's slums.

Planned Dispensal

Dr. Mookerji doubted if there was enough room in Calcutta for its enormous popolation. The only solution seemed to be a planned dispersal of the population. This meant that industry as well as workers would have to find a newer habitat away from the city.

Madras Turist's Slum Clearance Plans

The Madras City Improvement Turst Board on July 30, Captain D. Gnanalivu presiding, approved its Chairman's proposals to request the State Government for loans of Rs. 21 laks and grants of Rs. 4,70,500 during 1957-58 for some of the pending schemes. The Board had already asked for a loan of Rs. 18 laks and a grant of same amount for slum improvement schemes.

The Trustees also resolved to request the Collector of Madras to furnish details of vacant Government and Corporation lands available south of the river Coum in Madras City suitable for rehabilitating slum dwellers that may be dehoused on the execution of slum improvement schemes.

The Trust had put forward proposals costing Rs. 1.5 crore to improve and clear 60 of the worst slums during the Second Five Year Plan period south of the Coum river. A sum of Rs. 7,000 had been asked for from the State Government for additional staff for a social and phsyical survey, and Rs. 36 lakhs by September for executing works in the year 1956-57. It proposed to start work on the slum clearance in October this year.

Housing Scheme

The first house constructed from out of Rs. 30 laks loan sanction by the Union Government for constructing 375 houses to be sold on 20 years hire purchase system was handed over by the Madras Trust on August 10. The scheme is expected to be completed by March, 1957.

The Board resolved to request the Corporation to reconsider its refusal to pay any grants to the Trust, and also the rate of its supervision and centage charges on Trust works.

It was resolved to depute Mr. V. S. Ramkrishnan, Assistant Engineer of the Trust, to attend the Autumn Planning Seminar in Chandigarh.

Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi: No Major Changes In Present Structure

Mr. P. S. Naskar, Parliamentary Secretary to the Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, told the Lok Sabha on July 27 that 98 designs for Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi at Rajghat in New Delhi had been received. He said that the selection of the design would be governed by the rules and conditions of the competition and that no selection had so far been made.

Although a committee appointed by the Government was now examining the 98 designs for Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi at Rajghat, submitted in a countrywide competition, the Government has come to the conclusion that no major changes need be made in the present structure. This became clear in the Lok Sabha at question time on July 27, when the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawahar Lal Nehru, and the Minister for Housing, Works and Supply, Sardar Swaran Singh, explained the Govern-ment's the point of view after members had expressed impatience over the protracted search for a design.

Sardar Swaran Singh said that the existing structure at Rajghat was considered generally suitable because it was in conformity with the Mahatma's teachings of simplicity. Therefore, only some minor changes were proposed to be made in it.

The Prime Minister later indicated that proposed minor changes might largely relate to the "lay-out."

Earlier, Mr. Naskar, had stated that the Selection Committee would be able to complete its work shortly. He also explained that the periodical extensions in the time-limit for the submission of designs had been made at the request of architests.

Design Will Be Used

In an interview subsequently Sardar Swarn Singh explained that the decision not to make any major alteration in the Samadhi did not mean that all the designs submitted in the competition would cease to be of use. He said that the architects had been asked to submit a very comprehensive design, incorporating blueprints of the lay-out as well as a suitable monument. It could be possible that the lay-out suggested by some of the entrants might be found satisfactory. Or, if there was some exceedingly good suggestion for a monument the monument might be set up elsewhere. In the competition, which concluded on June 30, only Indian architects or foreign architects practising in India were allowed to compete. A major condition was that the designs should be essentially Indian in concept, besides being in conformity with Mahatma Gandhi's teachings. The accent was on simplicity. Although the competitors were not promised any cash award, it was stated that the author of the acceptable design would receive payment amounting to 30% of the project cost. Among the 98 entries, however, there were three or four submitted by some architects who were specially commissioned to do so on cash payment. that was done before it was decided to invite designs from architects all over the country.

Headed by Mr. J. N. Rijwani, Chief Engineer of the C. P. W. D., the selection committee includes Mr. S. K. Joglekar, a town planner, Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhury, a sculptor, Nawab Jain Yar Jung and Mr. Walter George, both eminent architects, and Mr. Ravi Shankar. This committee is required to select the best four of the designs which will then be examined by the Central Cabinet to choose the most suitable one.

Designs For Buddha Memorial In Delhi

The award of Rs. 15,000 to Mr. B. D. Kshirsagar of Lucknow for submitting the best design for a monument to commemorate the 2500th anniversary of the Buddha's Parinirvana was announced in Delhi on June 30. The design was adjudged the

best out of 127 entries received from competitors from several countries of the world. The second prize of Rs. 5000 was awarded to Mr. Andruszko Joazef and Mr. Muldner-Niechkowski Wleslaw of Poland. The third prize of Rs. 2000 was awarded to Mr. Ulrik Plesener and Mr. Erik K. Jorgenson of Denmark.

The Government of India, however, has decided not to construct the monument according with the prize-winning design. It was explained that it would have a design of its own prepared later for the monument to be erected in Delhi.

The award of commendations for designs submitted by several architects from Japan, the USA, Bombay and Delhi were also announced. They are: Sculptors Isamu Noguchi and Tsutomu Kiroi and architects Katsum Momuro and Yozo Shibata and Jiro Kon Era (all from Japan), Messrs. Dhurander and [illegible]thare (Bombay), Mr. George F. Conley (USA) and Mr. M. B. Achwal and Mr. S. D. Sathe (Delhi).

The assessors were Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhury, Mr. S. K. Joglekar and Mr. N. B. Shroff. The entries were, however, considered disappointing.

Kidwai Mausoleum

A marble structure on the pattern of the famous Taj Mahal is proposed to be erected as a mausoleum over the grave of the late Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai in Masauli, his village in Barabanki district. The design of the Mausoleum, estimated to cost Rs.1,25,000 has already been seen and finalised by the Prime Minister. A two-mile-long road connecting the Mausoleum with the Gonda-Barabanki Road is also proposed to be constructed.

Another Skyscraper In Calcutta

The National Insurance Company's 190 ft. tall building made for residential purposes in Moira Street in Calcutta has the largest number of floors, namely 18. Even so it is not the tallest, as the height of the State Government's Supplementary Secretariat building on the Strand Road, with 13 floors, and an observatory on top is 195 ft.

Capital's First Multi-Storey Building

The six-storey hostel building at Janpath, New Delhi, which will in the first instance house delegates to the forthcoming UNESCO conference in November, is expected to be ready by the end of September. Work on the building was started by the Central Public Works Department in July last year.

The hostel will have 192 single-room suites and 30 double-room suites, besides a lounge and a dining room. Each suite will be furnished and will have a separate verandah, a dressing room and a bath.

Estimated to cost about Rs. 56 lakhs, the hostel will be air-conditioned and provided with water supply, sanitary and electrical fittings. Each suite will have air-conditioning control to enable its occupant to adjust the temperature to his requirements. Bath rooms will have hot water arrangements. Two medium-speed lifts will also be installed.

A four-storey building behind the hostel will provide accommodation for servants and garages. It will ultimately have 56 servant quarters and 31 garages on the ground floor. For immediate use, 21 servants' quarsers and nine garages will be constructed.

Rs. 2 Crore Asoka Hotel

Minister for Works, Housing and Supply informed the Lok Sabha that the Union Government are taking over the the assets of the Asoka Hotel Company. He said the Government had subscribed Rs. 25 lakhs to the Company and had advanced loans because the capital subscription was not forthcoming as anticipated. The Minister estimated the the total cost of the Asoka Hotel, which would be completed before the target date, at over Rs. 2 crores.

Architecture Course Roorkee University

The U. P. Government is to spend Rs. 1 crore on the expansion of the Roorkee University to provide for several new courses, including one in Architecture,

Plywood In Modern Construction

Mr. Jagmohan Singh Negi, U. P.'s Deputy Forests Minister, in the course of a reivew of the State's forest wealth, referred to the role of the Sitapur Plywood Factory in the following words:

Tribute To Sitapur Factory

"Plywood is manufuctured from Kanju tree but the Plywood Factory in Sitapur has been experimenting on its manufacture from some other trees also and in some of their experiments they have met with success. Thousands of trees are every year supplied to this Factory by the Forest Department.

"Plywood manufactured in this factory has established a reputation for itself not only in this State snd country but also in foreign countries, and particularly in Great Britain, wherefrom there is a great demand for the same.

"The doors in the Punjab Secretariat at Chandigarh are of the plywood manufactured by this factory."

Plywood From Bamboo

Mr. Negi foresact a bright future for plywood as the butts of guns, radio cabinets, furniture and sundry articles of daily use were also being made from plywood. Plywood factories have also been established in Najibabad and Meerut in the Uttar Pradesh.

Bamboo, Mr. Negi said, might also prove useful for the manufacture of plywood, besides the various other uses to which it is already being put. The Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, after much labour, had succeeded in the manufacture of plywood from bamboo. This plywood was being used for the ceilings and floors of houses, panelling, seats of chairs, all sorts of furniture, cots, ink-pot stands, etc. The industry, Mr. Negi added, seemee to have in store a bright future for it.

Sculpture

Statues Of Foreign Rulers

Dr. Monomohan Das, Deputy Minister for Education, told the Lok Sabha on July 18 that the Government of India had suggested to the Governments of Bombay, Madras and U. P. that they set up museums to house relics of the British period where the statues of foreign rulers could also be preserved. The question of removal of such statues from public places, he added, was the concern of the State Governments. The Government of West Bengal had suggested that the statues might be housed in the Victoria Memorial Hall at Calcutta, Dr. Das said.

Mrs. Renu Chakravarty asked what steps had been taken to remove statues in New Delhi and Rashtrapati Bhavan which was under the Central Government. Dr. Das wanted notice to answer the question.

Lokmanya Tilak's Statue In New Delhi

The New Delhi Municipal Committee had decided to install a bust of Lokmanya Tilak during the centenary celebrations. The statue, in bronze, had been offered by the Delhi Maharashtriya Education Society.

Public Building's Decoration Committee

The Government of India have set up a Decorations Committee to advice them in matters pertaining to murals, paintings, sculputres and other means of decorations of public buildings. The Committee proposes to maintain a director of artists, painters, and sculptors interested in decoration works. The Chief Engineer of Central P.W.D., is the Chairman of the Committee.

Mahabalipuram Training Centre

A centre to impart training in sculpture has been set up at Mahabalipuram, near Madars.

States Taxes On Motor Vehicles

Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Minister for Transport, informed the Lok Sabha on July 25 that the question of reducing rates of State taxes on motor vehicles was still under consideration of the State Governments. The matter was last considered at the meeting of the Transport Advisory Council in February when representatives of the States desired to be given more time to consider the proposal.

Mr. Alagesan said that the Motor Vehicles Taxation Inquiry Committee which had gone into this question had stated that a ceiling of 75% of the tax levied by Madras would be reasonable. He said that Committee's recommendation that there should be no double taxation on motor vehicles operating on inter-State routes had been accepted by the Transport Advisory Council. The Council had recommended that States should try to come to mutual agreements in regard to the operation of motor vehicles on inter-State routes.

Central Taxes Indirect

As regards reduction in Central taxes on motor vehicles, Mr. Alagesan said these taxes were of an indirect nature only and the import duty on automobite components was reduced in 1953. No other proposal for reduction in Central taxes was under consideration at present. He said that the Government was of the view that there should be absolutely no regional or even inter-State restrictions in the matter of road transport. Some States had come to an agreement and others were still negotiating on this matter.

T. C. Enquiry

The Transport Inquiry Commission, appointed by the Travancore-Cochin Government submitted its report to the State Government in February. Its recommendations, however, have not been revealed as the State Government considered them confidential.

Manufacture of Diesel Trucks

The Minister for Heavy Industries, Mr. M. M. Shah, said in the Lok Sabha on August 1 that 4,182 diesel commercial vehicles had been manufactured in India in the first half of 1956. He added that the manufacture of two makes of diesel driven vehicles was already in progress. Two manufacturers, who ordinarily produced vehicles with petrol driven engines, also supplied trucks with diesel engines obtained from other manufacturers. In addition, there were two schemes for the manufacture of diesel engines used in motor vehicles. The ability of these units to meet the future requirements of the country was at present being enquired into by the Tariff Commission, Mr. Shah said.

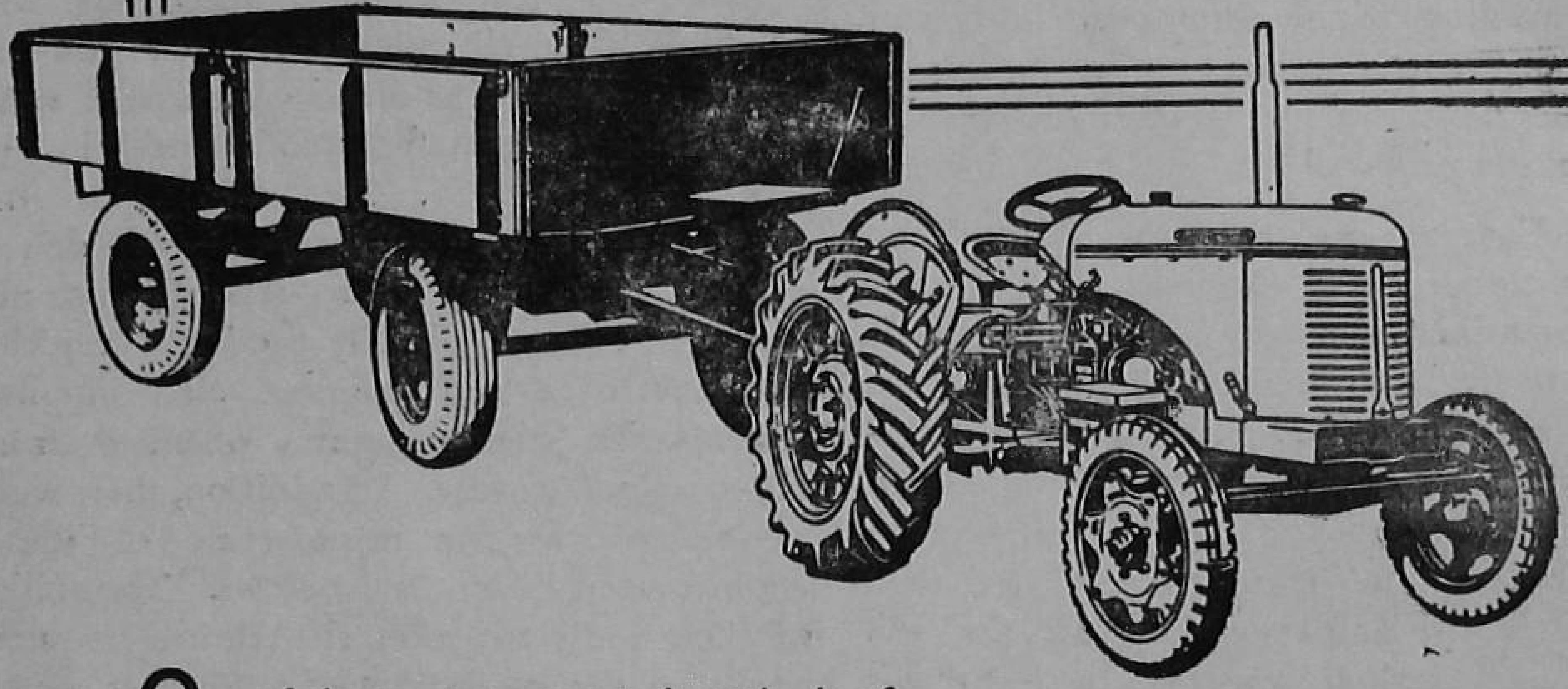
Airlines' Loss

The Indian Airlines Corporation incurred a loss of Rs. 90.15 lakhs during the financial year 1954-55, according to its second report submitted to the Government. The amount is, however, inclusive of a provision of Rs. 40.63 lakhs on account of depriciation, which has not been funded.

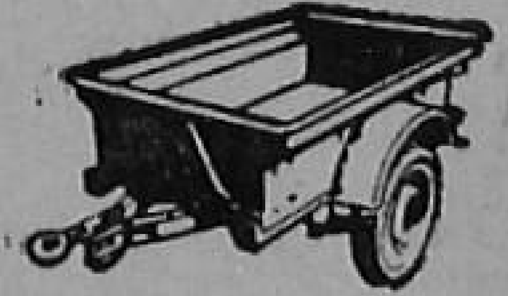
D. T. S. Bus Shelters

Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Transport Minister, told the Lok Sabha on July 17 that the number of DTS bus shelters built during 1955-56 was 17. These were in addition to 39 shelters constructed earlier. He added that 68 bus shelters were to be built during 1956-57.

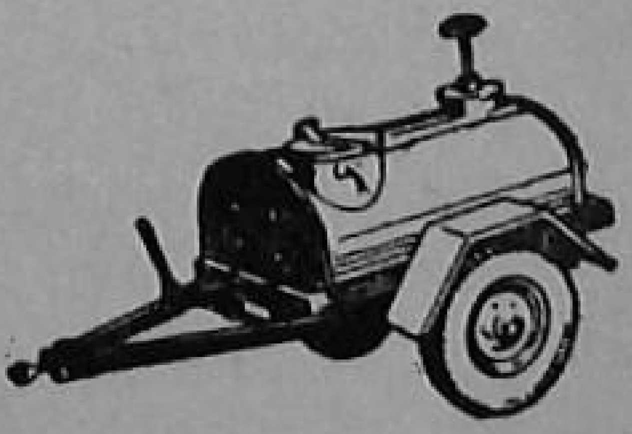
Solve your loading problems the TRAILER way...



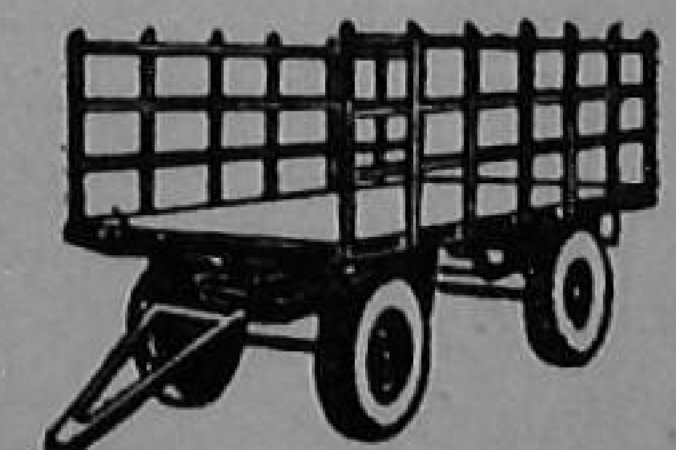
One of the most economical methods of transporting loads is now available to you.



The tractor–trailer combination enables you to carry more loads at less cost. Trailers can also be conveniently fitted to jeeps and trucks, and provide an ideal and cheap method of transport owing to their low initial investment, reduced maintenance cost and minimum taxation rates.



These trailers are sturdy and durable — and are available in a wide range from 15 cwt to 10 tons capacity, either with 2 wheels or 4 wheels.



There is an M & M trailer to suit your specific requirement. A ready answer to your loading problems — the TRAILER way,

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LIMITED

BOMBAY ★ CALCUTTA ★ DELHI ★ MADRAS

PSMM-626

Road Transport In Delhi

The bus service in the Capital is owned and operated by the Government of India in the Transport Ministry. The Delhi Road Transport Authority completed sixth year of its operation on the 31st March, 1956. The operational results during the last six years have shown steady improvement.

> **Rs. 225 Lak Expansion Plans**
>
> **The Deputy Transport Minister, Mr. O. V. Alagesan, informed the Lok Sabha on July 25 that nearly Rs. 225 laks was proposed to be spent by the Delhi Transport Authority in buying buses during the second Plan period.**

400 Buses; 1,65,365; Passengers Carried Daily

Revieing the work of the Delhi Road Transport Authority in the year 1955-56, the Transport Ministry's Report for the year showed that out of 400 roadworthy buses owned by the Authority, 270 buses were daily on the road on an average. They carried 6,06,33,716 passengers in the year. The average number of passengers carried daily was 1,65,365. The average mileage operated daily was 28,443, while the total mileage done in the year was 1,04,29,231. The total route mileage was 332.5. (The figures are estimated).

In the previous year (1954-55) the fleet strength was 266 and the daily average number of buses on the road was 199; they carried a total number of 4,64,47,702 passengers, that is 1,27,254 daily. The route mileage was 322.5 miles, the total mileage done was 90,13,726 and the average mileage operated daily was 23,755.

The number of breakdowns decreased considerably in 1955-56. Whereas in 1954-55 the average number of breakdowns per day was 20 and the number of breakdowns per ten thousand miles 8.42, in 1955-56 the figures were 12 and 4.23, respectively.

Financial Improvement

There was also improvement in the financial position of the Authority. The profit on operation of the bus service which was Rs. 3,53,000 in 1954-55 rose to Rs. 4,79,000 in 1955-56 (both the figures are estimated). The first two years of the operation had resulted in loss, but since 1952-53 there has been a profit.

The earnings of bus service in 1955-56 were Rs. 114.08 lakhs which were made up as follows: traffic earnings Rs. 112.18 laks, advertiesments 1.20 laks and miscellaneous 0.70 laks. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 109.29 laks and was made up as follows: working expenses Rs. 80.74 laks, Depreciation Rs. 21.32 laks and interest charges Rs. 7.23 lakhs. The capital on charge was Rs. 172.84 lakhs.

Tram Service

The tramway wing of the Authority, however, showed a loss of Rs. 3,000 as against a profit of Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. The earnings were Rs. 7.51 laks (from traffic Rs. 7.21 laks, advertisements Rs. 2,000, and miscellaneous Rs. 28,000) and the expenditure Rs. 7.54 laks (working expenses Rs. 6.64 laks, depreciation Rs. 54,000 and interest charges Rs. 36,000). The capital on charge was Rs. 10,33,000.

A decision had been taken previously to stop the operation of tram cars and trolley buses

in Delhi by the end of 1955-56. This decision was reconsidered during the year and it had now been decided to keep in operation as many existing tramcars and trolley buses as possible for a further period of three years.

The target of 400 buses in the first Five Year plan was achieved in 1955-56, by the addition of 140 new buses to the fleet. The fleet was made up as follows: Albion (petrol) 2, Bedford (petrol) 30: Leyland Tiger (diesel) 1, Leyland Comet (diesel) 287, Albion (diesel) 40: Scania-Vabis (diesel) 5 and Guy Arab 35. Total 400.

Other Improvements

Improvements made during the year in the D.T.S. included: frequency of service increased on most of the routes and shuttle services introduced for peak hours; rationalisation of fares fully implemented (there has been no increase in fares since 1948, on the other hand they have been reduced in several cases); benefits of students' concession extended to the Training and Work Centres of the Delhi State Government's Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Directorate; passenger comfort and convenience guiding factors in selecting type of body for new buses; 12 new queue shelters erected; a lost property office opened.

Ticketless Traval

Special measures for preventing ticketless travel include the D.R.A.T. (Carriage of Passengers) Regulations, 1954, and the D.R.T.A. (Contravention of Regulations) Penalty Rules, 1954, under which any person detected evading or attempting to evade payment of fare in Authority's vehicle or who, if found attempting to evade payment of fare, refuses to give his name and address on demand, is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or in default to simple imprisonment upto 15 days. The cases under these provisions are tried by Traffic Magistrates.

Industries Fair: 33,000 Passengers Carried Daily

To cope with the transport requirements of the unprecedented crowds from all parts of the country as well as foreign countries, which visited Delhi during October to December, 1955, to see the Industries Fair, special arrangements were made to provide bus services. About 33,000 passengers were transported daily on an average by the Authority's vehicles to and from the Fair, and 70 buses were operated exclusively for the purpose on the various routes during the working days, and on holidays this number was increased to 100.

Second Five Year Plan

The Authority had prepared a Rs. 280 laks plan for the development of the D.T.S. during the Second Five Year Plan period to meet the growing transport requirements of Delhi and its suburbs fully. The main features of the Plan are: (1) Provision of a regular bus service with ten minutes frequency during peak hours and 20 minutes frequency during slack hours on all commercial routes; (2) operation of a luxury coach for tourists; (3) provision for reserve buses for replacement in case of breakdowns and accidents; (4) fairly large scale additions to the existing fleet; and (5) construction of residential quarters for about 400 employees, 1 big depot and about 100 queue shelters and 3 bus stations and extension of the Central workshop.

Why Trams Not Scrapped

Delhi's Transport Minister, Mr. Brahm Prakash, told a meeting of the State Transport Advisory Board on July 26 that trams have been allowed to continue in Delhi till 1960. The Minister said that the authorities had so far not been able to devise an alternative mode of public transport through the crowded and congested parts of the city. The trams had been retained in view of their utility and passenger-carrying capacity.

One member urged the need of renovating the tramways. He stated that it had been decided in 1948 to scrap all the trams as they had become old and unfit for service. Since they were being given a further lease of life they needed to be properly serviced and renovated. The Chairman assured the members that the matter would be examined and trams would be renovated, if necessary.

1,125 Taxis on Road

It was pointed out that the State Transport Authority had adopted a liberal policy of issuing additional permits for taxis in view of the increase in the population of Delhi. At present there were nearly 1,125 taxis on the road. The Taxi Union had, however, objected to this policy on the plea that the business was already overcrowded and was, therefore, becoming uneconomic. The Government had, therefore, decided to make a fresh survey of the actual requirements of the city and a decision would be taken in the light of the survey.

Motor Cycle Rickshaws

The Chairman also announced the policy of the State Government to encourage the replacement of 4-passenger motor cycle rickshaws by 2-passenger motor cycle rickshaws as the latter were becoming more popular.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL BOARD

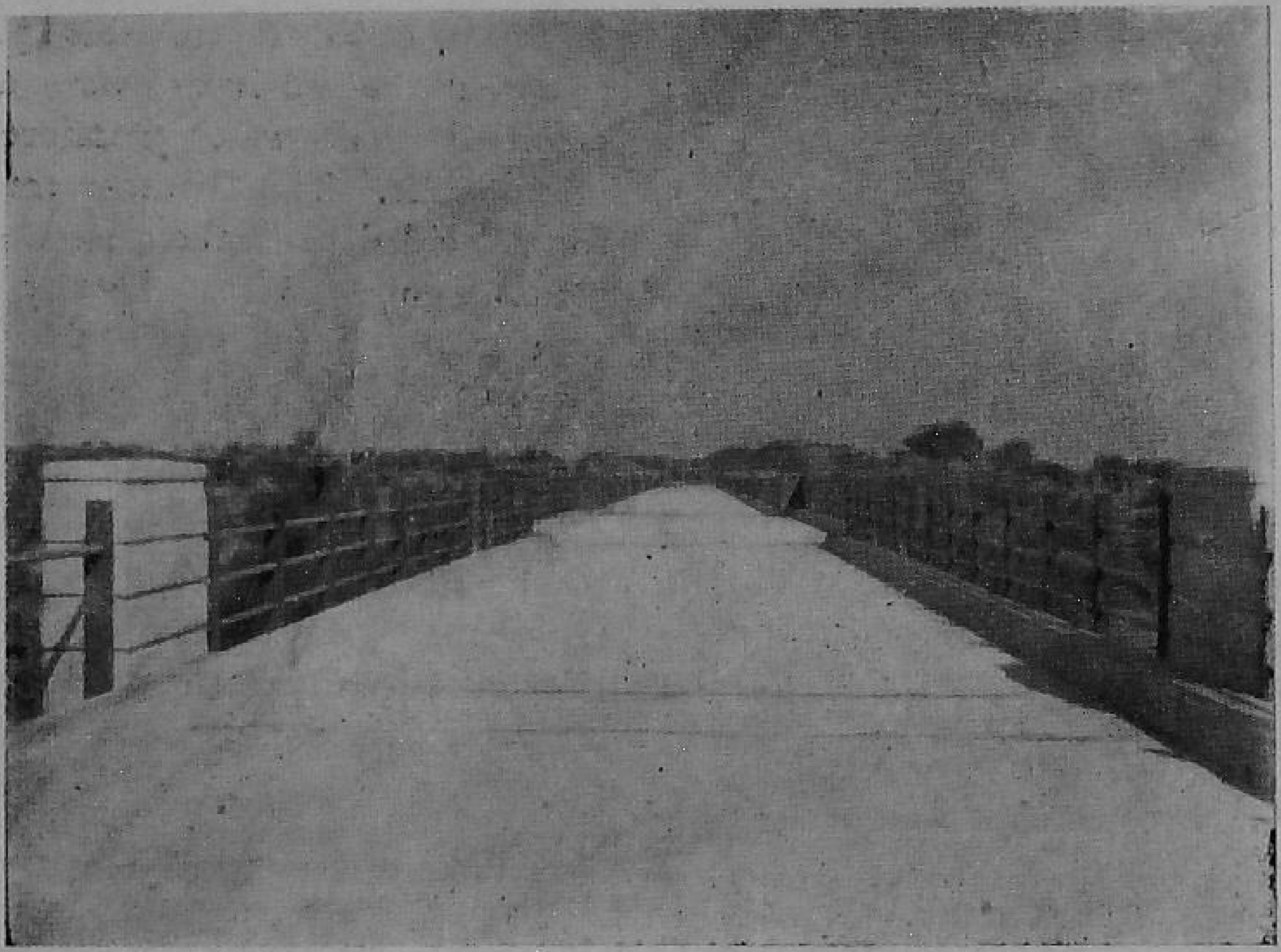
	Before Five-Year Plan		During Five-Year Plan	
	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income (including Opening balance)	1,16,60,211	1,13,39,274	1,37,63,675	1,79,64,051
Expenditure	1,05,44,289	1,02,00,458	1,08,24,563	1,06,43,373

Expenditure on Main Public Utility Services

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Education	12,20,231	12,24,634	12,53,177	13,43,986
Public-Health	15,07,381	16,06,260	16,58,146	16,91,430
Roads	6,58,222	6,99,739	6,55,564	5,53,911
Buildings	18,00,353	19,46,662	10,52,476	5,19,068
Lighting	2,36,307	2,26,722	2,28,561	2,90,535
Water Works	15,17,042	13,07,761	16,45,067	24,68,845
Drainage	8,91,849	4,50,172	7,48,242	9,66,533

Road Construction In 2nd Five-Year Plan

In Every Development Project Roads Are A Prime Necessity



Bridge On River Kiwar In Agra Distt.

	List of Works	Length in Miles	Estimated cost (in laks of rupees).
1.	New Construction of Provincial Roads	535	254.5
2.	New Construction of Major District Roads	865	343.7
3.	Metalling or other District Roads	486	189.0
4.	Reconstriction of Local Metalled Roads	535	89.6
5.	Modernisation of Roads	630	195.6
6.	Construction of New Major Bridges	80 Nos.	213.0
7.	Improvement to unmetalled and Hill Bridle roads and other miscellaneous items.	L. S.	152.6

Road Mileage At the End of First Five-Year Plan—11490

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH.

Road Development In Uttar Pradesh

The development of roads in uttar Pradesh in the first Five-Year Plan has exceeded the target. By March, 1956, as against 842 miles originally planned, 1145 miles of metalled roads had been completed at a cost of about Rs. 9.5 crores. A spill over of Rs. 6.5 crores has been carried over to the second Five-Year Plan, which has been framed with reference to the principal objectives of raipd industrialisation of the country, increase in irrigation facilities and agricultural development.

According to the Star and Grid Formula evolved in the Chief Engineers' conference at Nagpur in 1943 for considering ways and means of planning future road development, Uttar Pradesh, which has an area of 1,13,000 square miles and a population of 5.5 crores according to the 1951 Census, should have 16,484 miles of metalled roads, but on the completion of the first Five-Year Plan the total mileage of metalled roads in U. P. was only 11,430 miles. This leaves a leeway of 5,054 miles of metalled roads in order to reach the targets under the Star and Grid Formula.

The second Five-Year Plan of roads has been drawn up for a ceiling of Rs. 16.14 crores, and it provides for the completion of incomplete roads and bridges of the first Five-Year Plan, as also for various new works. The selection of new roads has been generally made keeping in view the broad principle of providing greater mileage in deficit Districts and less mileage in surplus Districts according to the Star and Gride Formula and to make an integrated and well knit highway system. First priority has been given for completing the gaps in Provincial Highways which are defined as main trunk or arterial roads of a State connecting up with the National Highways of adjacent states, District Headquarters and important cities within the state serving as main arteries of traffic to and from District Roads.

Local Metalled Roads

The District Boards had 4,120 miles of metalled roads in 1947, which were in a dilapidated condition and had hardly any crust of metal; 2,320 miles of these roads were taken up by State P. W. D. in 194[illegible] for reconstruction, and 340 miles are further proposed to be teken over, out of which 165 miles are proposed to be completed at a cost of Rs. 60 lakhs during the second Five-Year Plan period.

Local Hilly Bridle Roads

It is proposed to take for construction 434 miles of local hilly bridle roads and complete the work in 320 miles at a cost of Rs. 14 lacs during the second Five-Year Plan period.

Modernisation of Heavy Traffic Roads

Traffic on Roads having considerably increased, Kankar which was the main-stay of road surfaces can no longer survive and it is proposed to take up modernisation of 420 mile of roads and complete the modernisation of 335 miles during the second Five-Year Plan at a cost of Rs. 196 lakhs, along with the modernisation of 295 miles which were taken over during the first Five-Year Plan. Completing of gaps of Provincial Highways will cost Rs. 254 lakhs.

Major Bridges

Provision has been made in the plan for the construction of 51 major bridges costing about Rs. 294 lakhs, of which Rs. 100 lakhs will be spent in the second Five-Year Plan, and the rest will be the spill over to the third Five-Year Plan. Twenty-four suspension bridges in the hills will be constructed at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs, out of which Rs. 10 lakhs will be spent in the second Five-Year Plan.

Considering the demand for more transport facilities, it is hoped ant ha tadditional sum of Rs. 5 crores will be available for development of roads and bridges.

Assam's Ropeway Scheme

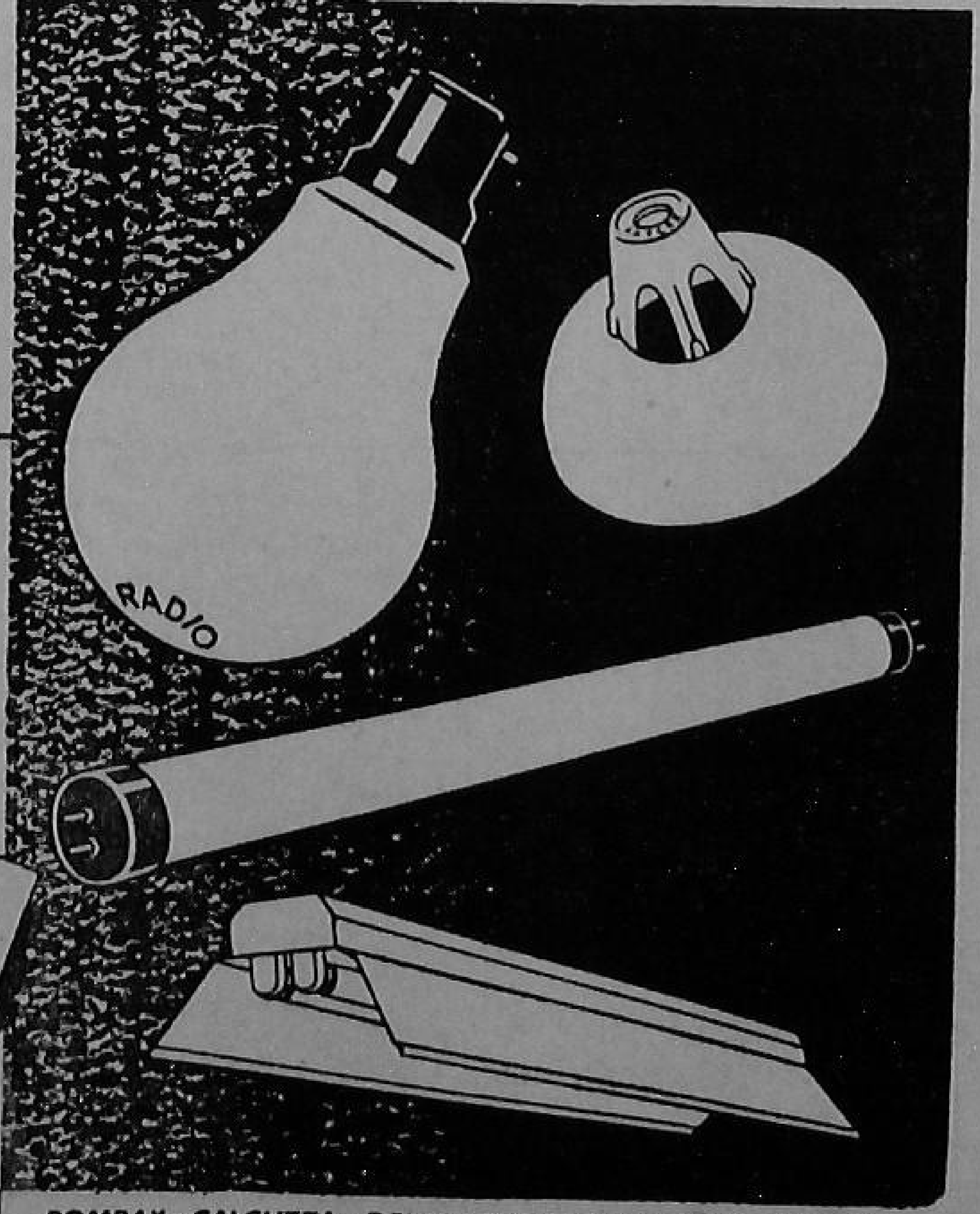
Mr. Shah Nawaz Khan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Railway Minister, informed the Lok Sabha on July 25 that the Assam Government proposed to invite global tenders for its ropeway scheme in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Coal, cement, potatoes oranges and betelnuts of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills district would be transported by the ropeway. The ropeway scheme had been drawn up by the Assam Government with the cooperation of Czech experts who surveyed the area recently.

India-Tibet Road

Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Deputy Transport Minister, told the Lok Sabha on July 17 that India-Tibet link road would take about five years to complete in all respects up to Chini and another five years to the Tibet border. Each section of the road was being opened to vehicular traffic as soon as it was able to take traffic. So far the road had been opened to vehicular traffic upto Rampur. Rs. 71.26 lakhs had been spent on the project till the end of February this year.

LIGHT...
ESSENTIAL TO PROGRESS

Improper lighting causes strain, fatigue and ultimately affects health too! Fall in line with the modern trend to brighten your home, office, factory—with better lamps—Radio Lamps.



LIGHT with
RADIO

LAMPS, FLUORESCENT TUBES, FITTINGS & SHADES

RADIO LAMP WORKS LIMITED.
BOMBAY · CALCUTTA · DELHI · KANPUR · MADRAS · INDORE

Road Safety

Teaching Children Road Safety: Accidents in Bombay & Delhi

The Road Safety Committee on July 25 under the Presidentship of the State's Transport Minister, Mr. Brahm Prakash, decided to give training in road safety to the school children of Delhi. A sub-committee consisting of the Director of Education, President of the Teachers' Association, Superintendent of Police (Traffic), the Scout Commissioner and representatives of the Delhi and New Delhi Municipal Committees, was constituted to prepare a detailed scheme. Several members said that strong action should be taken against drivers of heavy vehicles for rash driving, and the authorities were urged to enforce traffic regulations strictly.

Prosecution for Violating Traffic Rules

The number of prosecutions in Delhi for violating traffic rules in July was 3,627 as against 2,978 in the same month last year, according to the traffic police authorities. Of the cases prosecuted in July, 1,533 were tried by the courts and fines amounting to Rs. 21,718 were realised. Twenty-eight private cars were found playing on the streets as taxis as against only 4 last year during the same month. The owners of seven cars were convicted and a sum of Rs. 360 had been realized from them.

7,148 Cyclists Offenders

The number of cyclists, who were found violating traffic regulations, was 7,148 during the month under review. Of these 739 appeared in the courts and the fines realized from them amounted to Rs. 3,231.

Traffic Accidents in Greater Bombay

In June, 1956, the number of traffic accidents reported in the streets of Greater Bombay was 428, of which 21 proved fatal. Fifty-two accidents resulted in serious injuries and the remaining 353 in slight injuries.

Pedestrians, the Government report said, seemed to be responsible for 351 of these accidents, of which four were fatal, 35 resulted in serious injuries, and 312 in slight injuries while the motorists were responsible for 77 accidents—17 fatal, an equal number resulted in serious injuries and 43 in slight injuries. Prosecutions for breach of traffic regulations were launched against 2,281 drivers during the month.

Traffic Conditions In Capital

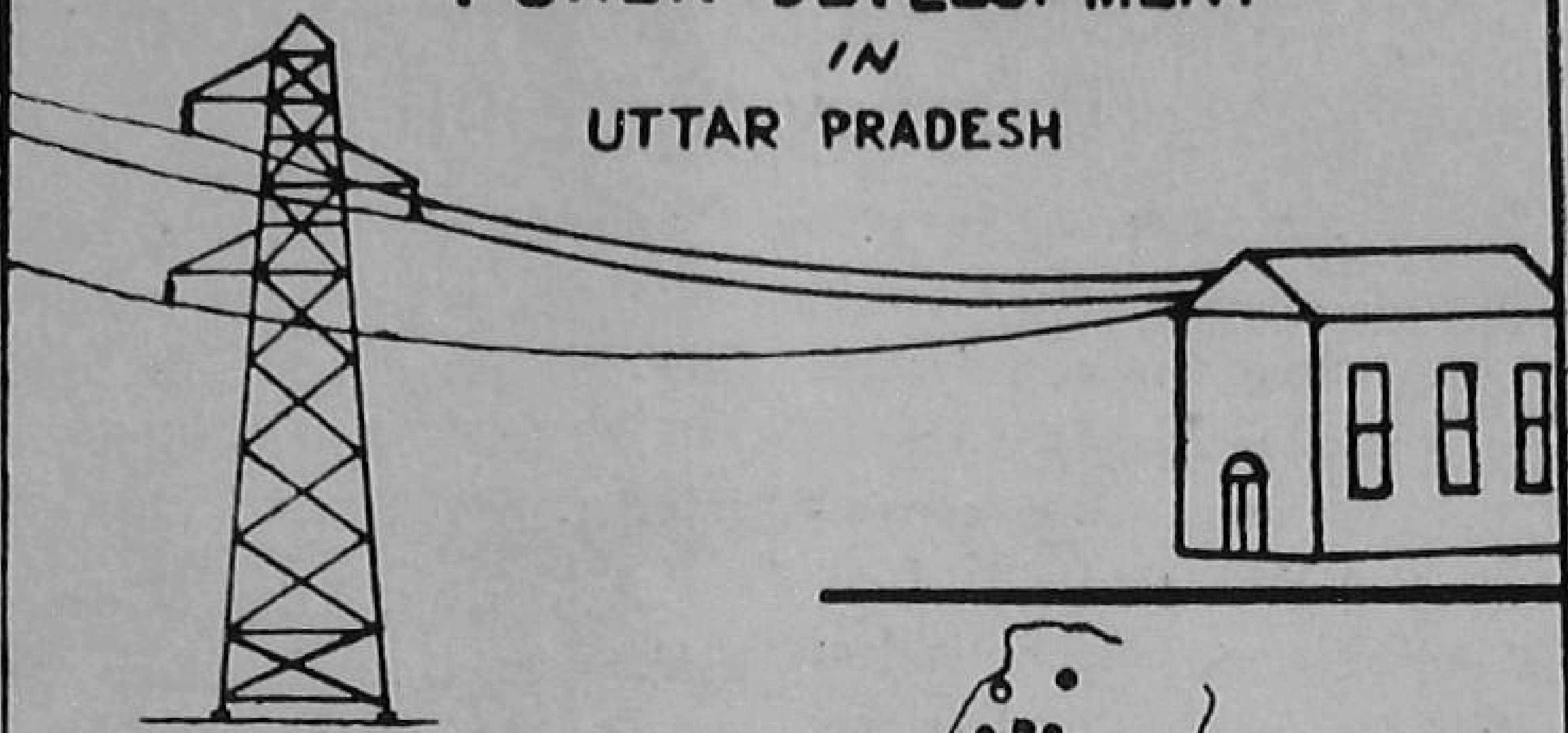
The National Safety Association has requested the West Delhi Municipal Committee for a grant to finance its programme during the current year, in an effort to bring about a general improvement in traffic conditions in the capital. The Association proposes to make a survey of roads, street lighting, road intersections and turnings and traffic islands throughout Delhi.

Traffic Signal For Blind Pedestrians

A traffic signal for blind pedestrians has been installed at Louisville, Kentucky, in the United States.

The signal is on the roadway which separates the Kentucky School for the Blind and the Workshop of the Blind and is the regulation kind except for an added buzzer attachment. Pedestrians can halt traffic by pushing control buttons on poles. As the traffic light changes, the buzzer sounds for 5 seconds, a sign to the blind that they may cross the road in safety. Traffic is halted for another 10 seconds after the buzzer stops.

POWER DEVELOPMENT IN UTTAR PRADESH



POWER-STATIONS COMPLETED

● PRIOR TO FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

PALRA	600 KW.
BHOLA	2700 "
BAHADRABAD	4400 "
NIRGAJNI	5000 "
CHITAURA	3000 "
SALAWA	3000 "
SUMERA	1200 "
TEHRI	20 "
CHANDAUSI	9000 "
HARDUAGUNJ	10000 "
RAMPUR	2000 "
SOHWAL	2500 "
MORADABAD	650 "
ALIGARH	400 "
TUNDLA	200 "
LHAKSAR	50 "
MEERUT	250 "
SAHARANPUR	250 "
AZAMGARH	189 "
GORAKHPUR	1890 "
NARENDRA NAGAR	50 "

⊖ IN FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

MOHAMMADPUR	9300 KW
KHATIMA	41400 "
BAGESHWAR	30 "
PATHRI	20400 "
MAU (STEAM) INTERIM	1600 "
GORAKHPUR INTERIM	3125 "
HARDUAGUNJ EXT.	5000 "
RAMPUR EXT.	1000 "
SOHWAL EXT.	2000 "
BHADOHI (DIESEL) INT.	2000 "
GORAKHPUR EXT.	1200 KW.
SHAHJAHANPUR	1800 "
MAU (DIESEL) INTERIM	600 "
DEORIA "	600 "
SOHWAL "	1750 "
NIBKARORI "	2750 "
GURSAHAIGUNJ "	1500 "
MAINPURI "	750 "
BAHRAICH "	750 "

○ TO BE COMPLETED IN SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

RIHAND	250000 KW
YAMUNA	51000 "
MATATILA	15000 "
SOHWAL EXT.	15000 "
MAU	15000 "
GORAKHPUR	15000 "
MAINPURI	10000 "
HARDUAGUNJ	30000 "
RIHAND (FOR CONSTN) STEAM	6000 "
BAHRAICH EXT.	2000 "
RIHAND (FOR CONSTN) DIESEL	3000 "
CHANDAUSI EXT.	10000 "

ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT, UTTAR PRADESH, IS STRIVING TO BRING POWER FACILITIES TO EVERY CORNER OF THE STATE FOR RUNNING HEAVY INDUSTRIES, COTTAGE INDUSTRIES, TUBE WELLS AND VARIOUS OTHER PURPOSES IN THE SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN.

ISSUED BY ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT U.P.

Electrification Of Small Towns & Villages

Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Deputy Minister for Planning, Irrigation and power, said in Ahmedabad on July 9 that under the Second Five-Year Plan, the outlay earmarked for electrification of small towns and villages was Rs. 75 crores. Though a sum of Rs. 20 crores was allotted for the supply of power in small towns and rural areas in the First Plant, only Rs. 11 crores were utilized, he said. The Union Government has asked State Governments to submit long-term programmes for rural electrification, spread over the next ten to 15 years, to the Planning Commission to help it to decide State-wise allocation of grants and subsidies. But only six States had so far submitted the requisite data though the time-limit set by the Commission was over, Mr. Hathi said.

Increase In Generation

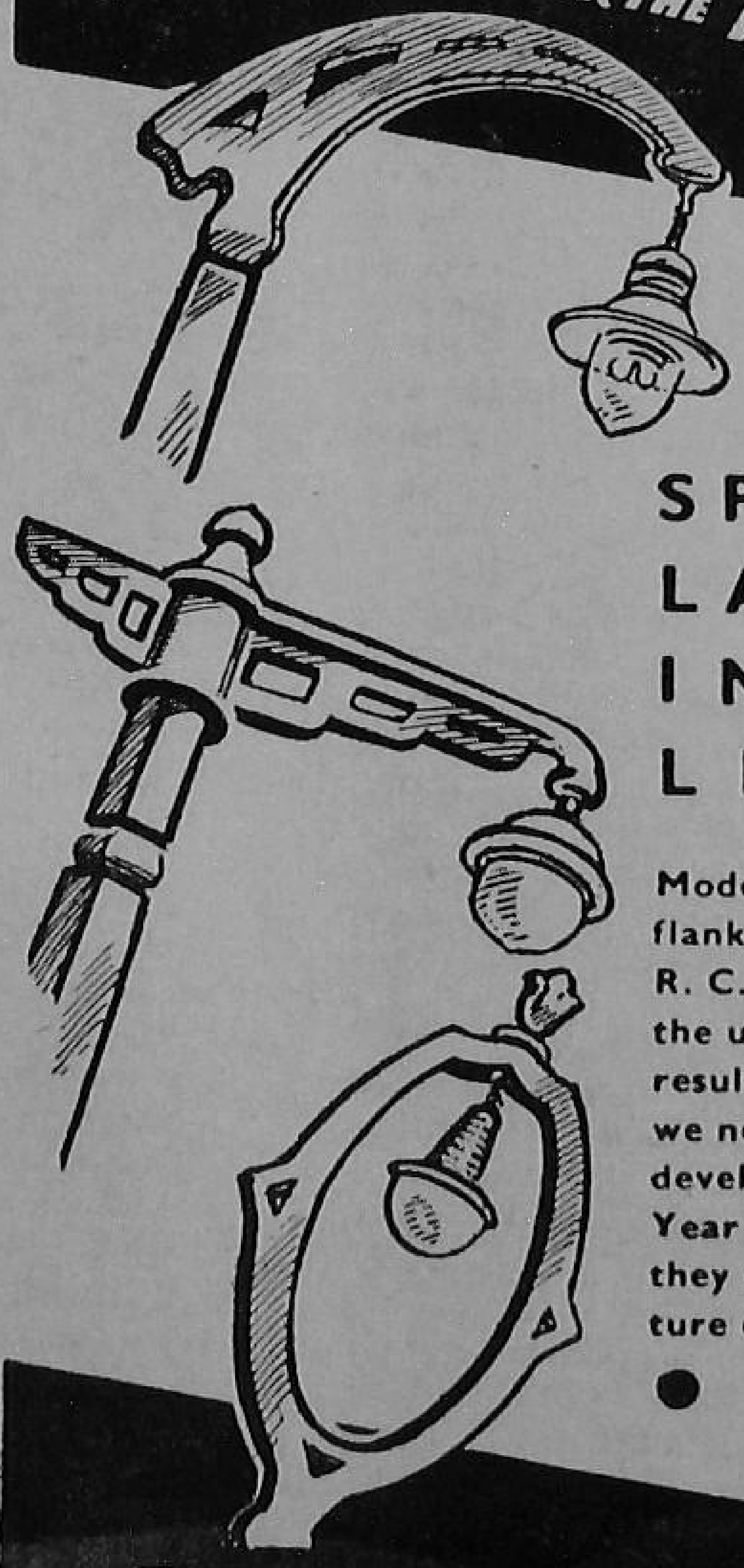
There was a 12.5% increase in the generation of electricity in the country last year as compared with that of the previous year, the Deputy Minister for Power and Irrigation, Mr. Jaisukh Lal Hathi, informed the Lok Sabha on July 25. A total of 9.577 million k. w. of electricity was produced in the country in 1954.

Hydro-Electric Resources

A survey undertaken by the Central Water and Power Commission shows that India' hydro-electric resources roughly amount to 35 million k.w. The conclusion is of utmost importance now that India is embarking on a large-scale development of hydro-electric resources and in view of the estimate that the future demand for power will double every four years.

An earlier hydro-electric survey of India's power

BEAUTY FOR THE HIGHWAYS



SPUN R. C. C. LAMP POSTS IN STREET LIGHTING

Modern roads look grand when flanked by the elegantly designed R. C. C. Lamp Posts. Moreover the use of Concrete Poles means resultant saving in Steel which we need for the Country's future development under the 2nd Five Year Plan. Unaffected by weather they eliminate recurring expenditure on maintenance and painting.

● For details write to:

THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: CONSTRUCTION HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE BOMBAY-1.

FACTORIES ALL OVER INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON.

potential put the probable maximum potential of undivided India at 8 millon k.w. at 10% load factor. It has since been recognized that the estimate made in 1921 was exceedingly conservative.

Mr. A. N. Khosla suggested a figure of 40 million k.w. while the Indian National Committee adopted a figure of 25 million k. w. Neither estimate was supported by any data. Therefore, these figures were of limited value.

U.P.'s Plans

U. P. Government's Electricity Department's plan for providing electricity for domestic use in towns and villages and for the industrialisation of the State during the second Five-Year Plan period, is estimated to cost Rs. 57 crores.

The Rihand Power Station, on which work has been started, will be completed during the next Plan period. Laying of an extensive network of transmission lines and substations to carry 2,40,000 k.w. of Rihand Power has begun.

Rs. 2 Crore Contract

A contract for the supply and erection of five water turbines and alternators together with the power station auxiliary switch gear and transformers for the Rihand Dam has been placed with the English Electric Company, following the acceptance of the Company's quotations by the Rihand Dam Control Board. The machinery is valued at about Rs. 2 crores. After erection by 1960-61, it will ensure an installed generating capacity of 275,000 k. w. The Rihand power station will meet the increasing demand for electricity in parts of eastern U. P.

The Matatile Power Station of 15,000 k.w. capacity, will bring electricity to the districts of Jhansi, Hamirpur and Jalaun in the Bundelkhand area. The completion of Mainpuri, Sohwal, Mau and Gorakhpur steam stations will release more than 40,000 k.w. in the areas round about them.

The Yamuna Hydel Scheme will also be taken up in the second Five Year Plan. The capacity of its power stations will be 51,000 k.w., and it will supplement the existing loads on the 15 districts of the Ganga grid. A part of the power will be earmarked specially for the districts of Agra and Mathura, which have so far been scantify served.

A new thermal station, with a capacity of 30,000 k.w., will be installed at Harduaganj in order to provide power during lean seassons when full capacities of the Yamuna and Khatima stations will not be available.

---

36 Town To Be Electrified

Under a project entitled "the electrification of urban and rural towns" a comprehensive programme will be taken up to electrify all the big towns of the State and as many of the smaller towns and villages as possible. Electrification of 36 towns will be completed in the second Five-Year Plan period, work on which has already commenced.

48.5 Million Lamps Per Year

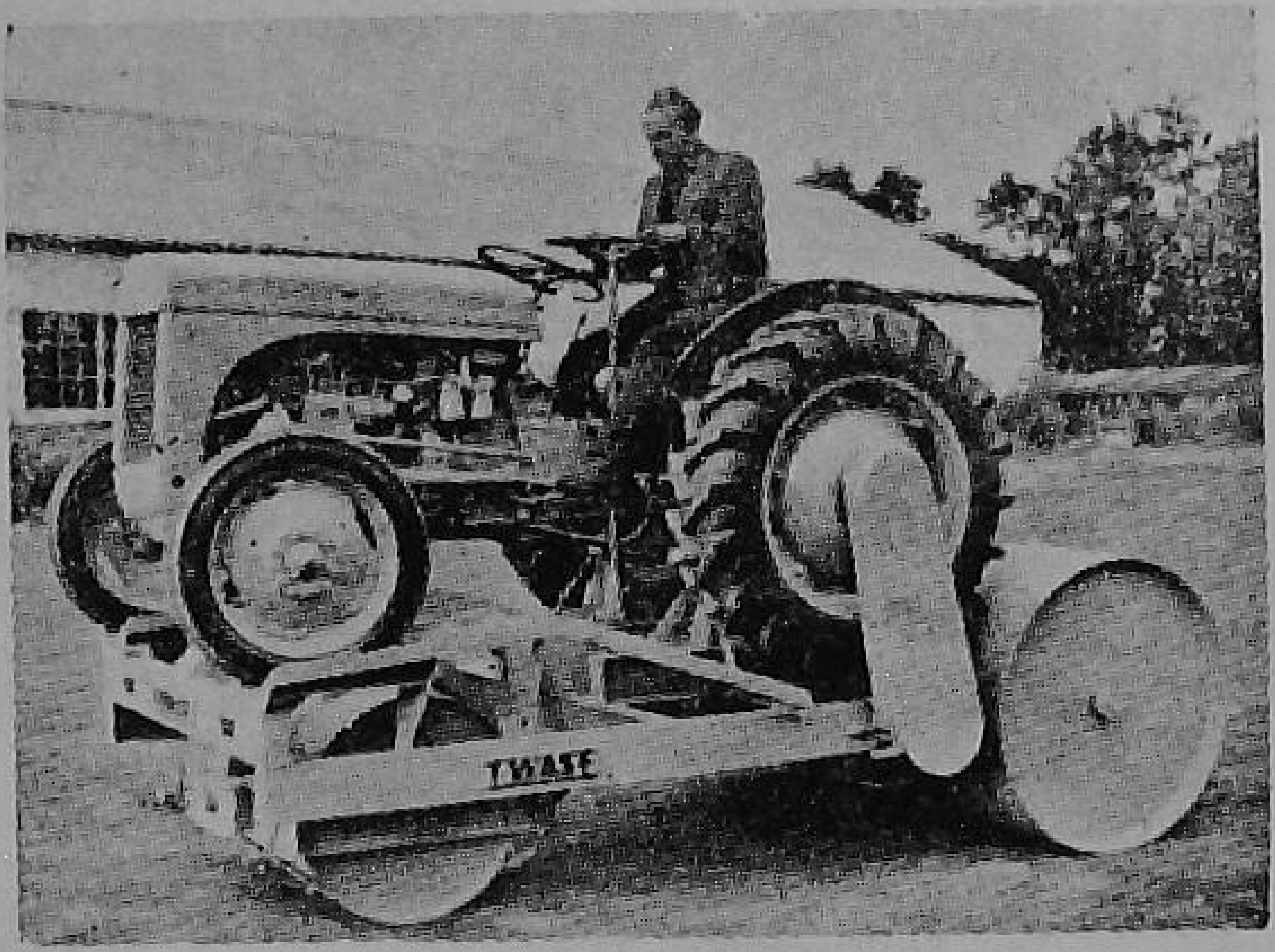
Manufacture of electric lamps in India is to go up by 12.5 million per year. The creation of the additional capacity has been approved by the Union Government. At its meeting recently, the Licensing Committee recommended grant of licences to six firms to expand their production by two million lamps per year. Another firm was given licence for stepping up production by 4.8 lakh lamps per year. With the additional capacity production of electric lamps for general use will be 48.5 million per year. The present installed capacity is 35 million. The target for the production of lamps in the second Five-Year Plan is 50 million.

Better use
DON'T
HOYLE'S PAINTS
ENAMELS, VARNISHES & DISTEMPERS
SPOIL IT, HOYL-IT !
HOYLE ROBSON BARNETT & CO. (India) LTD.
CALCUTTA • DELHI • MADRAS • BOMBAY
THERE'S A HOYLE'S PAINT FOR ALL PURPOSES

Municipal And Project Owners of

Ferguson TRACTORS

Can now convert their Tractor into a 4 to 5-ton Road Roller in less than 10 minutes use



KAMANI-TWOSE

TRACTORMOUNT

ROLLERS FOR

- ★ **TAR MACADAM ROADS IN CITIES**
- ★ **FOOT-PATHS**
- ★ **CAR PARKS**
- ★ **PLAYGROUNDS**
- ★ **ESTATE ROADS**

Sole Distributors for :

ASSAM—WEST BENGAL—BIHAR—U. P.—PUNJAB—JAMMU—KASHMIR—NEPAL—VINDHYA PRADESH—RAJASTHAN except Udaipur Division—GWALIOR Division of MADHYA BHARAT.

ESCORTS (AGENTS) PRIVATE LTD.

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

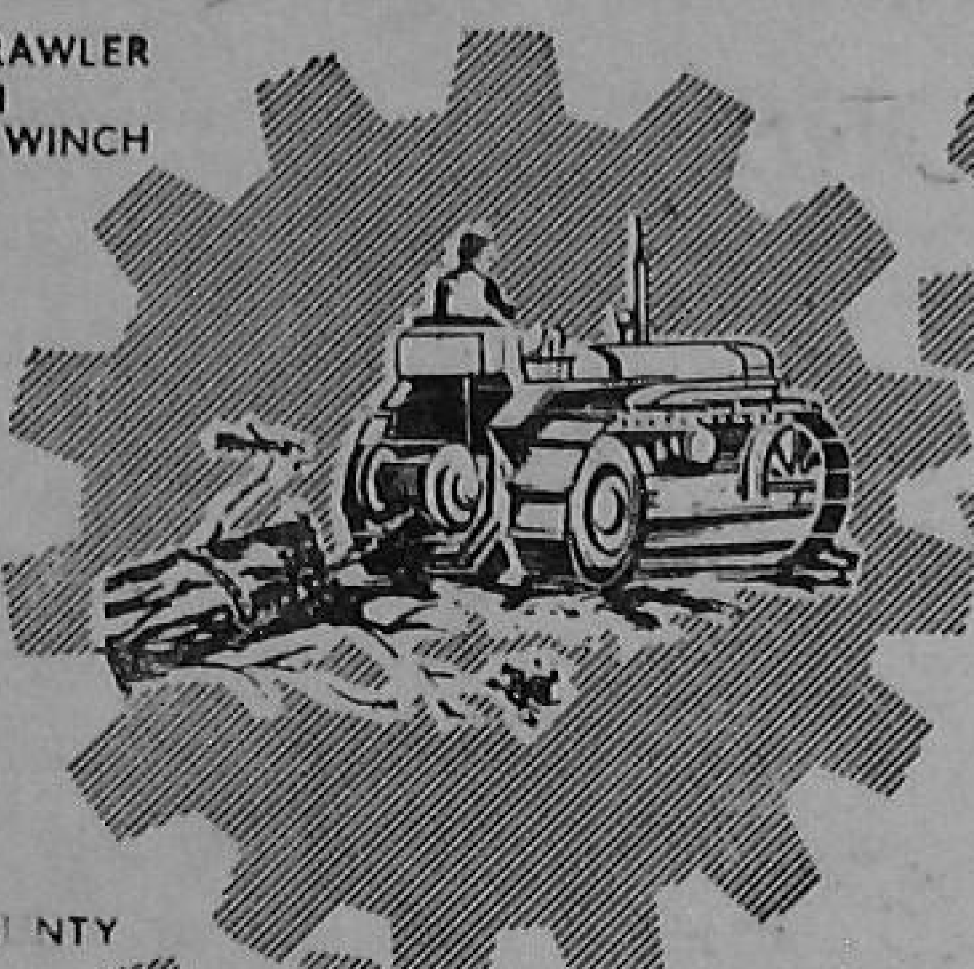
Roshanara Road, DELHI-6 — The Mall, KANPUR.

Branches :—

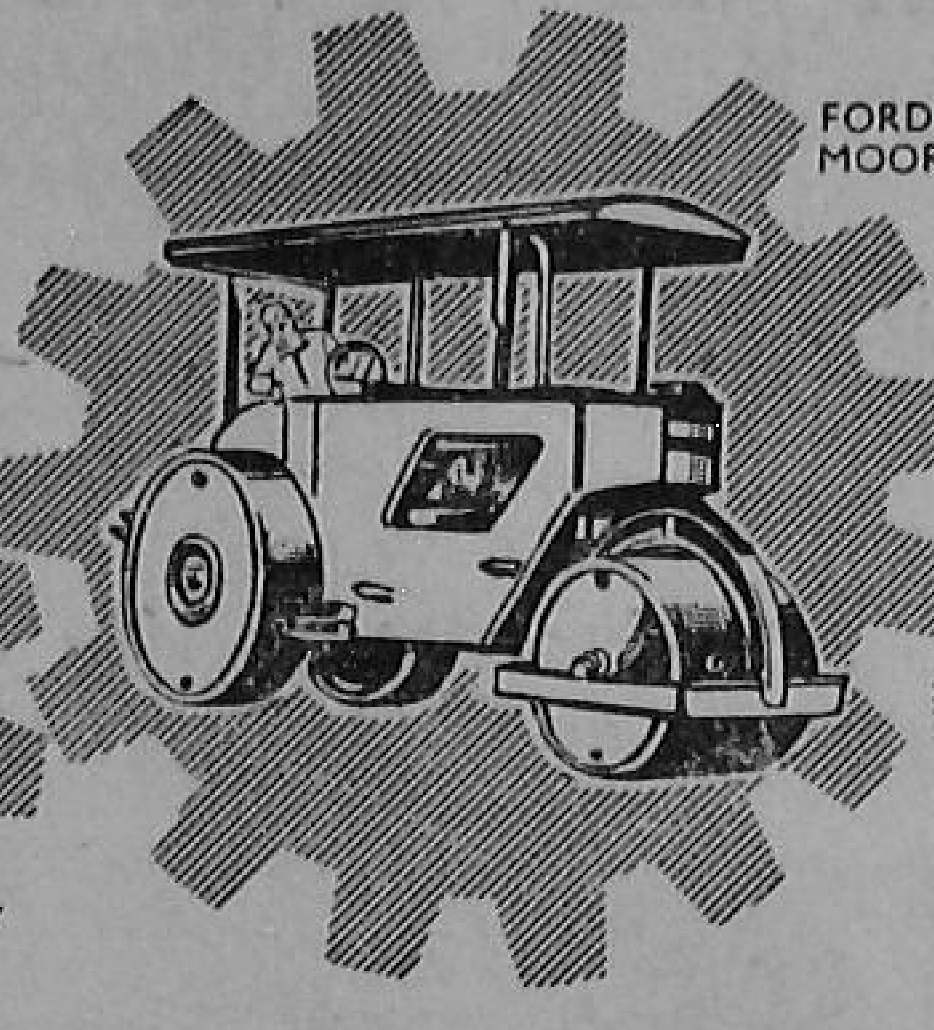
PATNA—CALCUTTA—SATNA—ALIGRAH.

Prince Dlh PEA 72

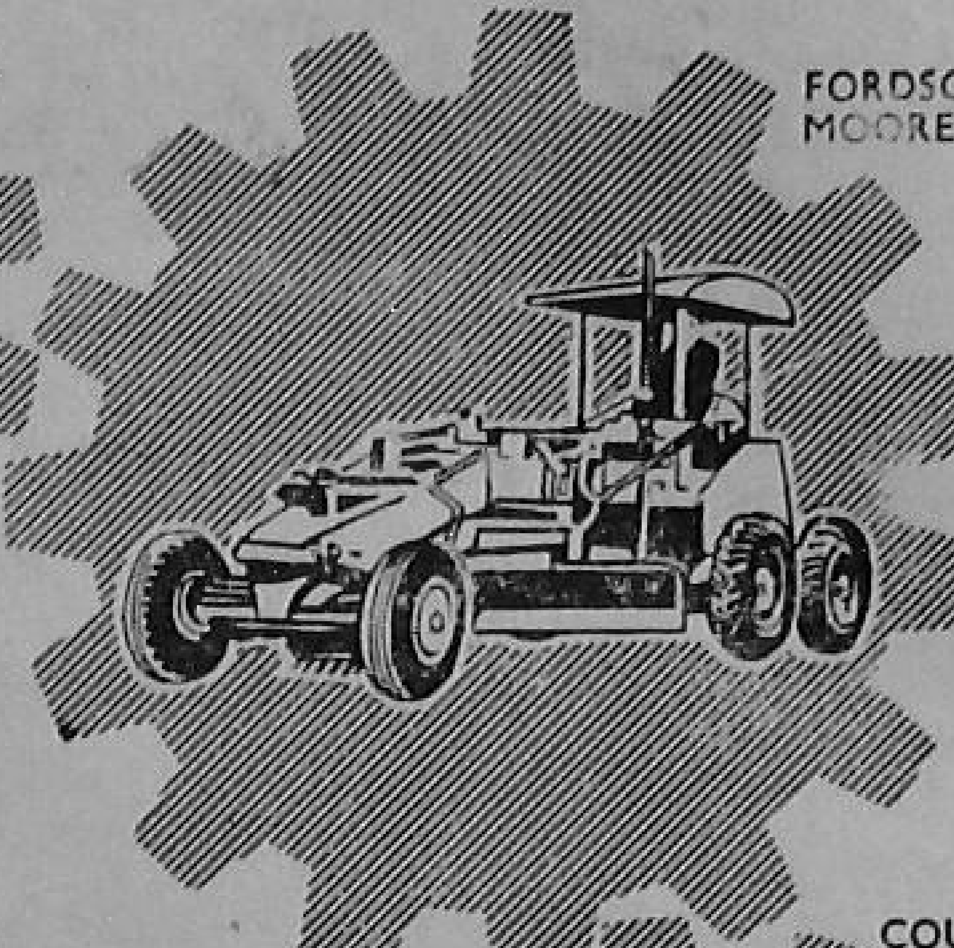
Famous Names Geared To India's Prosperity



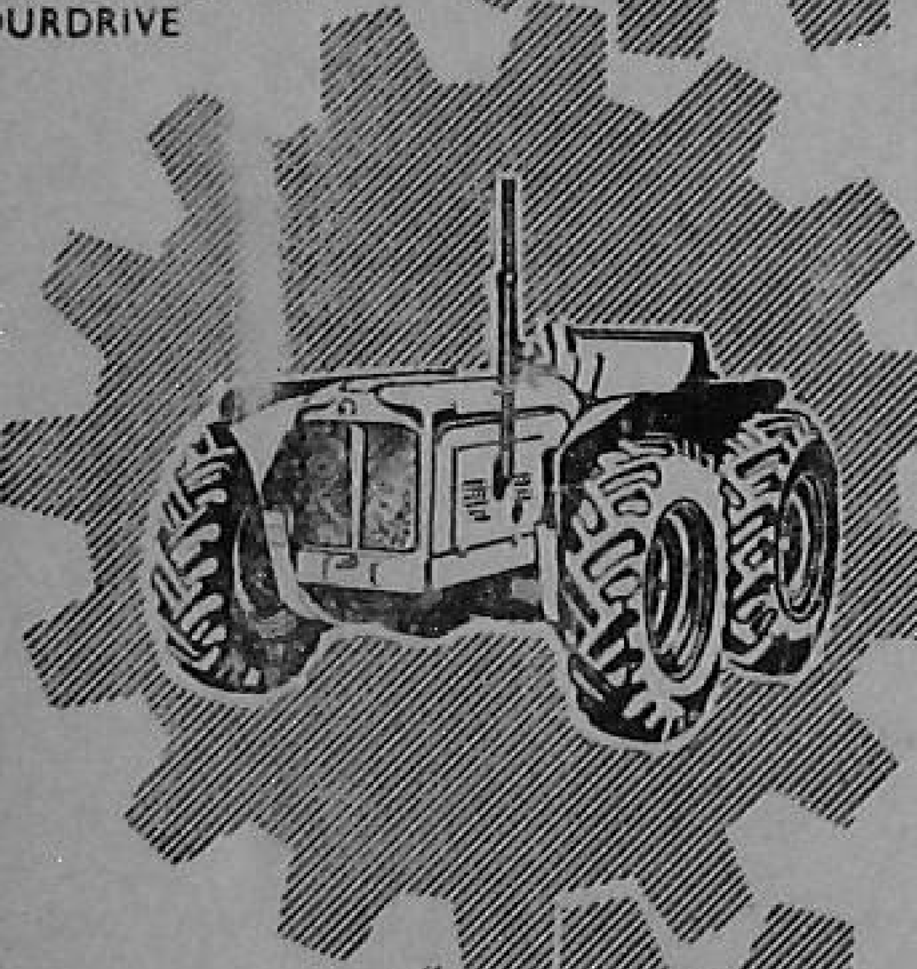
COUNTY CRAWLER WITH OUGHTON WINCH



FORDSON MOORE ROAD ROLLER

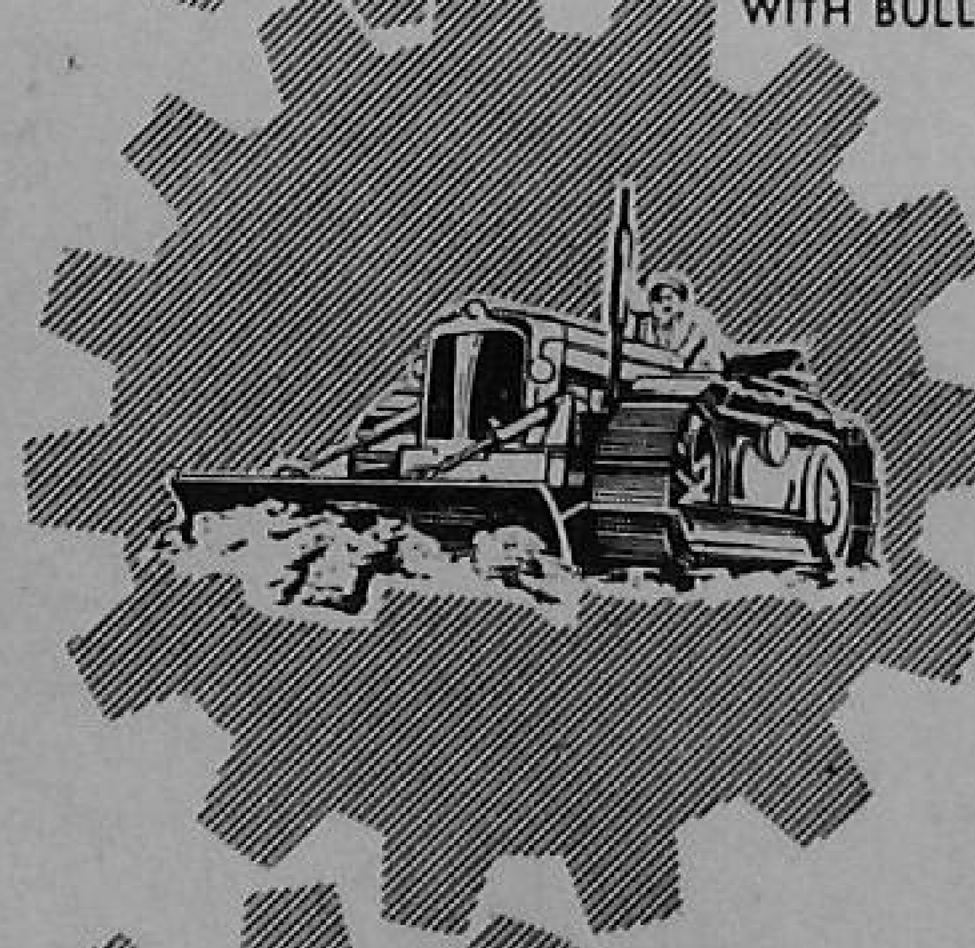


FORDSON MOORE ROAD GRADER

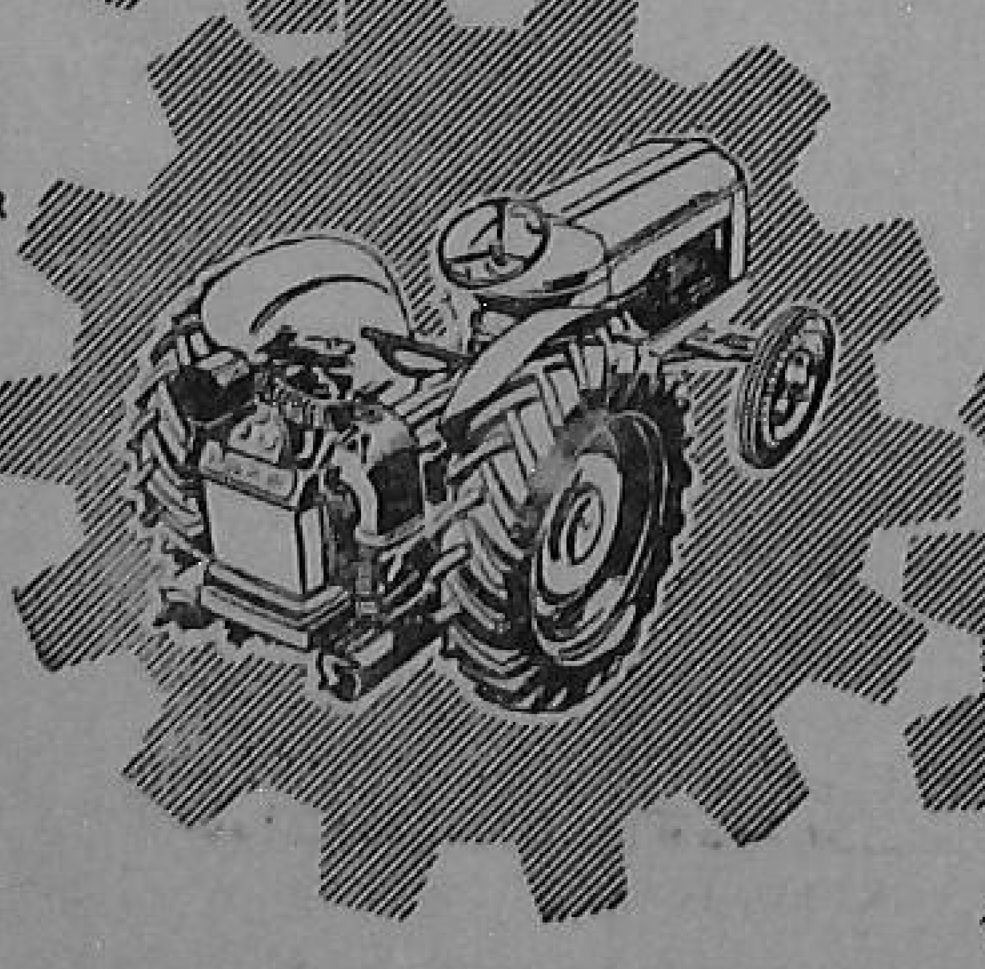


RDSON COUNTY URDRIVE

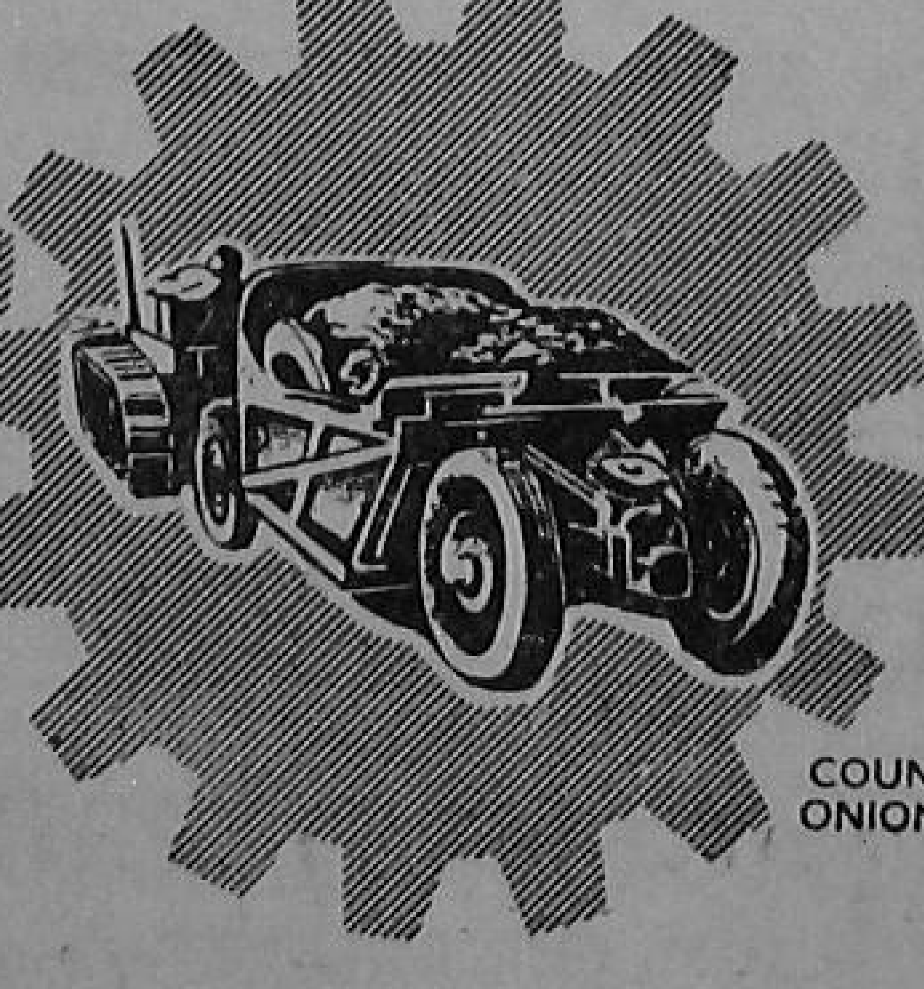
The manufacturing organisations behind each one of the advertised equipment command world wide reputation for quality and reliability,
When choosing equipment for your work, do let us know your problems and requirements so as to give an opportunity to make recommendations for consideration



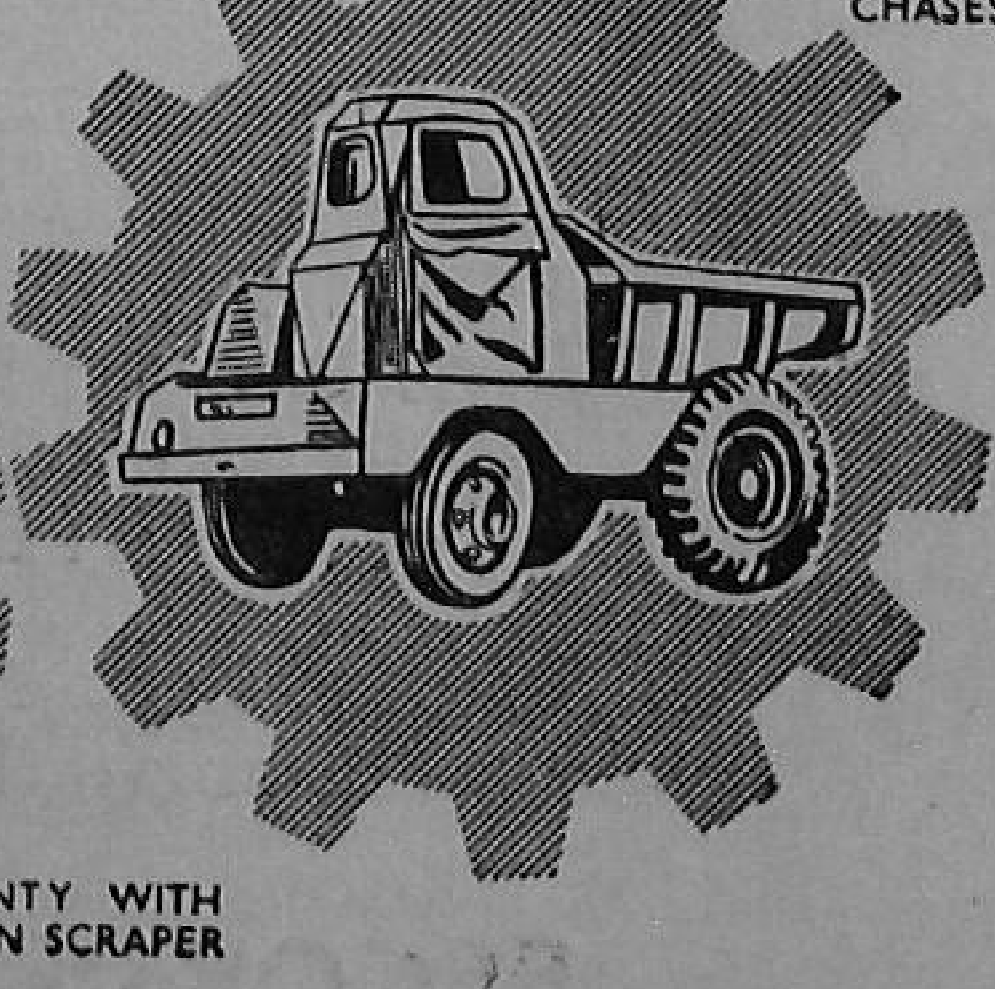
COUNTY CRAWLER WITH BULLDOZER



RDSON OLMAN OMPRESSOR



COUNTY WITH ONION SCRAPER



CHASESIDE DUMPER

U.P.C.C
EVERYTHING FOR THE FARM

ASSEMBLERS & SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA

THE UNITED PROVINCES COMMERCIAL CORPORATION

53, RADHA BAZAR LANE, CALCUTTA-1

D.P.S.JFS 2N56

Community Development Through Panchayats

Mdr s Seminar's Recomendation

A three-day seminar of the Block Development Officers of Madras State, held from July 24 to 25 in Madras city, devoted special attention to the drawing up of a programme for the development of village industries and also laid special emphasis on rural housing. The development of panchayat and cooperative institutions for rural welfare was discussed at length and proposals were made to from Panchayats for all the villages in the block and to entrust the development works only to the Panchayats. A pilot scheme for a model village in each block, with at least 50 new houses, was also suggested.

1,57,347 Villages Covered With Blocks

The Community Projects Administration has made a further allotment of 266 N.E.S Blocks for the current year. These are in addition to the 172 N.E.S. Blocks that were allotted earlier. The balance of alloement for 1956-57 is proposed to be made by December next. Upto July 10, 1956, the total number of Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks was 1,160 covering 1,57,347 villages with a population of 88.8 million.

The suggestions made at the seminar will now be considered by the Government.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Minister for Agriculture, who inaugurated the seminar, said he was greatly struck by the high standard of living achieved in some of the European countries recently visited by him. He made particular mention of the progress achieved in Sweden in improving the conditions of villages and said even the rich in India could not afford the new decent houses which the middle class people had in Sweden. The old type of houses could be seen there only in museums.

Lagging In People's Participation

From the statistics in the Evaluation Report, it was clear that they had lagged behind in the matter of securing the participation of the people in providing the various amenities, on which there was considerable emphasis.

Making People Conscious

Mr. N.E.S. Raghavachari, Director of Community Projects, said that the Community development programme had been in existence for nearly four years now and that time had now come for stock-taking and for solving the various problems with the help of the experience they had gained so far. Looking in retrospect, he wondered whether they had succeeded in achieving their objective of making the people conscious of their role in development works and make them evince a keen desire for improvement, and whether they (the officers) were in a position to serve them well.

It had been mentioned in the evaluation report on community development programme that they were not making full use of trained personnel in extension matters. The evaluation report questioned whether the Community Development Officers were making full use of the Grama Sevaks as extension workers or whether they were not giving them all sorts of extraneous works.

(*Continued on page* 99)

150 Million Trees Planted In Six Years

Inaugurating the seventh Van Mahotsava in the U.P.'s summer capital, Naini Tal, on July 1, the Governor Mr. K.M. Munshi, who, as the Union Food and Agriculture Minister in July, 1950 had initiated the Van Mahotsava in the country, expressed satisfaction at the progress that had been made in the country not only to plant trees but to awaken tree-consciousness among the people. "Mere planting of trees", he said, is not enough, national consciousness must be mobilised to appreciate the value of trees, to hold them sacred and to develop an aesthetic sense of living among trees."

Tree-Conscious People

The Governor said: "People laughed at the Van Mahotsava in the beginning but it has come to stay as a national festival in our life. Thus during the last six years not less than 15 crores of trees had been planted and on all reports atleast 60 percent of them had survived. But more than that people had begun to be tree-conscious, though not as fast as I should wish them to be.

Mr. Munshi said that in the Second Five Year Plan period they should concentrate on providing every village with a fuel forest. Concluding, he said importance of trees in arresting Rajasthan desert and preventing floods could not be exaggerated.

2,000 Crores of Trees Needed

Mr. K. M. Munshi also inaugurated the Seventh Vanmahotsava in Rajasthan at a function in Jaipur on July 28. After referring to the planting of 15 crore trees, of which nearly 60 percent had survived, since July, 1950, he estimated that about 2,000 crores of trees had to be planted if the requisite area of land were to be brought under forest. The country had yet to go a long way. Only 20% of the total land area was under forest, whereas it should be 33%, he said.

Rajasthan desert, which he described both as man-made and goat-made, occupied 80,000 sqr. miles, approximately 7 percent of the total area of India, The desert was fanning out for centuries and threatened to engulf the surrounding fertile land of Indo-Gangentic plain. Men had been cutting down tree belts on the sea shores of Saurashtra and on the margin of desert, while goats which abounded in Rajasthan not only ate up every blade of vegetation but for want of fodder even spread to the Agra-Mathura region.

Mr. Munshi knew that the main occupation of thousands of people in Rajasthan was keeping goats and that goats could not be eliminated in this part of the country. But he remainded them: "A country which keeps cattle lives, but a country which keeps goats dies". His advise to them was to provide separate grazing grounds for goats, and that there should be "Bakri-Sadans" where goats could be segregated, if they wanted to bring fertility to Rajasthan.

Checking Advance of Desert

To check the march of desert into the Uttar Pradesh the State Government had launched in 1952 a three-pronged drive in the districts of Agra and Mathura.

It consisted of creation of a forest belt and afforestation of sand dunes, soil conservation around the ancient Giri hillock in Mathura district and reclamation of ravine land.

The work done so far consists of the afforestation of about 5,000 acres of wastelands in Agra, Mathura and Aligarh districts with fuel, fodder, timber fruit and ornamental species and 120 miles of roadside avenues. In addition to this, 940 acres of the hilly areas of Kheragarh tehsil in Agra district have been provided with cattle-proof fencing to encourage indigenous grasses and tree species. The base of the Giri Raj in Mathura has been planted with ornamental, fruit and timber trees to provide the much needed shade to the pilgrims and to restore its ancient beauty. In all over 300 acres have been planted with avenue trees around the hill, the ceremonial planting in 20 acres having been done in August, 1953, under the patronage of Mr. K. M. Munshi. Contour trenching had been done in about 4,000 acres of ravines in Agra district.

The scheme has so far cost Rs. 12 laks and has now been included in the Second Five Year Plan.

Schools To Tend Trees

Speaking at the inauguration of the Vana Mahotsava at Indore on July 13 the State's Forest Minister, Mr. R. Vijaivargiya, said that the State Government had under consideration a proposal that each school in the State must plant and tend two trees a year.

People's Interest Aroused

Sardar Swaran Singh, the Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, inaugurated the 7th Van Mahotsava week in Delhi on July 1. He said that since the inception of Vana Mahotsava about seven years ago it had become very popular. No doubt there had been some criticisms but that only showed that people did take notice of it.

Japanese-Style Gardens

Addressing a meeting in Delhi on July 17 in connection with the Vana Mahotsava, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, said that a plan had been prepared to lay out some gardens on the Japanese style. The Government had accepted an offer of the Japanese Embassy in New Delhi to plant Japanese trees in Indian gardens. Efforts were being made to get the services of some Japanese experts in this connection, he added.

Dr. Deshmukh said he was strongly against erecting buildings on open spaces in Delhi which had been expanding very fast.

Mr. R. N. Agarwal, President of the Delhi Municipal Committee, said that trees would be planted on both sides of main roads to give the city a new look.

Praise For Chandigarh

Mr. M. S. Randhawa, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, addressing a meeting in connection with Vana Mahotsava under the auspices of the Delhi Municipal Committee on July 13, praised Chandigarh, which, he said, as far as planting of trees was concerned, was one of the most beautiful cities in the world. He also praised Japan, which he said, had specialised in the art of designing flower beds. He also said that the Japanese Embassy in India had offered to plant some flower plants in India.

Mr. Randhawa said there should be proper fencing around the saplings. Instead of planting fruit trees, people should plant shady trees in cities, he added. He stressed the need to plant trees methodically.

Reorganisation of District Boards in Uttar Pradesh

Demarcation of territorial and taxation jurisdiction between the district boards and gaon panchayats, separation of the executive from financial and administrative functions of district boards, mixed composition of district boards and their progressive utilization as machinery for the execution of developmental activities are some of the important recommendations of the U. P. Government's Cabinet Sub-Committee appointed to suggest reforms in district boards' constitution.

A bill on the above pattern is under preparation. Main features of the Sub-Committee's recommendations are :

1. Three-fourths of the members of district boards should be elected directly on the basis of adult suffrage and the remaining one-fourth indirectly by an electoral college consisting of the Presidents of Gaon Sabhas in each district.

2. Presidents of district boards should be elected indirectly by members.

3. Life of district boards would be, like gaon panchayats, for five years, with a provision, however, for an overall extension of the term by one year.

4. The constitution of district boards should have enough provisions to enable Government to entrust them with greater responsibilities as may be found feasible frome time to time for the execution of development programmes.

5. It is necessary to separate the executive functions of the Boards, as far as possible, from their financial and administrative powers involving policy matters. Separation should not swing to extremes and be not so drastic as to leave the Boards too attenuated and unattractive for men of calibre to be drawn to their elective offices.

6. P. C. S. (Executive) Officers should be appointed as secretaries of district boards and suitable additions to the P. C. S. cadre might be made, if necessary. The 'Executive Branch' of the district boards should have exclusive jurisdiction in questions concerning service. Officers and important servants of district boards, above a limit of monthly salary to be determined. should be appointed by Government (or their delegate) and their recruitmen, should be through the State Public Service Commission. All such posts should be provincialised and made transferable.

7. Servants of the Boards on a monthly salary not exeeding Rs. 40 per month should, as at present, continue to be appointed by the Executive Officers, Health Officers or the Engineers, as the case may be.

8. All intermediate appointments, falling in between these two categories, should be made by the Executive Officers subject, to the approval of the President and on the recommendation of the district selection committee to be set up in accordance with rules prescribed by Government.

9. District Boards and Gaon Panchayats have at present not only a common territorial jurisdiction but also common powers in many fields. They should have separate powers of taxation, thus avoiding overlapping. On this principle, the power to levy Circumstances and Property Tax would vest exclusively in district boards, while other taxes (such as taxes on animals and vehicles plied for hire) and service charges may continue to be imposed by Gaon Sabhas.

The Sub-Committee has suggested a supervisory control by District Boards over Gaon Sabhas under certain circumstances.

Unstaisfactory Condition Of Bihar Distt. Boards

Mr. Shriman Narayan, General Secretary of the AICC, told a Press conference in Ranchi on July 10, that though the Central Congress Parliamentary Board had found that the allegations levelled against Mr. Mahesh Prasad Sinha, Transport, Industries and Information Minister of Bihar and the Bihar Government by certain Congressmen had not be established, it was found that the condition of some District Boards in Bihar was far from satisfactory and there had been serious lapses in some cases. He said the Chief Minister of Bihar was making necessary enquiries and it had been suggested to him that strong action should be taken in these cases.

Punjab Boards' Nominations

The Punjab Government has withdrawn its order of April 26, nominating about 70 non-officials as members of five district boards in the State, namely, Karnal, Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon and Ferozepore.

It will be recalled that the non-official element in the district boards was suspended by the Government in 1954 by an ordinance of the Governor. Since the electio[illegible] of the district boards, which were long overdue and were scheduled to be held in February, 1956, were postponed by the Government following various representations from the people in the wake of the impending reorganization of the States, and the official members under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioners were running the administration, the Government had decided to revive the old character of the district boards by nominating non-official members who included some former members and M.L.A.s.

U.P. Engineers Want Provincialisation

The 29th annual general meeting of the U. P. District Board Engineers' Association in Lucknow on June 30 passed a resolution demanding early provincialisation of the services of district board engineers on the lines on which it has been done in Bombay and Madras. The conference wanted the district boards to provide one Jeep "exclusively for the use of district board engineers for their official tours." The Government were requested to nominate secretaries as well as engineers of district boards to the district planning committee.

Mr. M. P. Srivastava (Lucknow) was elected President for the year 1956-57.

(*Continued from page* 95)

Huge Office Work

Mr. G. Venkatachalapathy, Director of Rural Welfare, told the officers that Government desired that they should keep a close [illegible]ch with every village under them. There h[illegible] been some representation from the officers about the huge office work they had to attand to, and that only after attending to it, they had to find time to visit villages. He would like the officers to suggest proper methods for reducing the office work so that they could, without affecting the efficiency of the work, attend more to improving their contact with the people in their areas.

U.P. Gaon Panchayats' Work In First Plan

The latest report on the working of Gaon Panchayats in Uttar Pradesh puts the value of their contribution to the completion of minor projects in villages during the First-Five-Year Plan at Rs. 9.41 crores. Nearly one-third of this contribution, it is claimed, came in the form of cash, which was utilised for the purchase of implements and material.

The number of projects completed by Gaon Panchayats runs into thousands. Main effort was concentrated on the construction of inter-village roads, the lack of which was one of the major causes of backwardness in rural areas. According to a rough estimate, the total length of new roads constructed was 28,071 miles and the mileage of old roads repaired 48,918. To improve sanitary conditions, 2,180 miles of new drains were constructed and another 1,060 miles repaired. Drinking water wells constructed or repaired number 1,20,730. Another 1,89,819 old wells were cleaned and disinfected.

During the five-year period over 7,000 villages got new Panchayatghars while the number of those having their own community radio sets rose by 3,533. Nearly 7,000 libraries were set up and 78,975 street lanterns installed. Other main items of work which the Panchayats completed included 31,334 Gandhi Chabutras and 3928 bundhis. Most of the Panchayats acquired their own medicine chests.

A number of major sharamdan drives were organised in which villagers participated of their own accord and not under compulsion from any one. Underlining the democratic aspect of the Panchayat Raj system, it also is a measure of the awakening brought about in the countryside by the decentralisation of power in the hands of villagers.

West Bengal Panchayat Bill

The clause-by-clause consideration of the West Bengal Panchayat Bill took place in the State Assembly in July. The Opposition had sent in about 750 amendments even before the consideration of the Bill, and Mr. I. D. Jalan, Local Self-Government Minister, who was piloting the Bill, had to meet the criticism of every clause. Numerous divisions took place, and less than 50 clauses had been passed by the end of the month.

Direct Elections of Sarpanches in Punjab

Sardar Gurbanta Singh, Minister for Agriculture and Panchayats, announced at a convention of Sarpanches and Panches of Rewari tehsil, held on July 27 that the Panchayat Act was being amended to introduce the system of direct election of Sarpanches. He hoped that the new measure would eliminate to a great extent party factions now prevailing in panchayats.

All Women-Panchayat In Andhra

For the first time in the history of Andhra a local body will be manned exclusively by women. The villagers of Vavveru village, near Nellore, on July 8 elected women to all the eight seats on the Panchayat Board.

CIVIC REPORTS FROM STATES

Andhra

Aldermen For Municipal Councils

The Andhra Government propose to amend the District Municipalities Act with a view to providing among other things for the election of Aldermen by the special grade and first grade Municipal Councils in the State. The special grade Municipal Councils are proposed to be empowered to elect three Aldermen each and the firct grade Municipal Councils two Aldermen each. It is felt that this step will enable the Councils to have the guidance of such outsiders as have good experience of Municipal administration.

It is also proposed to enhance the powers of the Chairman of the Municipal Councils over the executive staff in their respective municipalities to ensure effective co-ordination and control over the Municipal services.

The Government is also likely to consider the desirability of extending the terms of Municipal Councils in the State from three to four years. The Andhra Chamber of Municipal Chairmen had recently urged the extension of the term of Municipal Councils to five years.

General Elections

Out of 36 Municipal Councils in the State, elections were held to 33 in June last. The Municipal Council in Repalle, which was constituted recently, is being run by a Special Officer. The Municipal Councils of Guntur and Vajayawada were superseded in June on the eve of the elections.

The results of the elections to Municipal Councils in Andhra show that the communists have still to regain the influance which they lost at the last State Assembly election. The communists failed to obtain a majority in any single town.

Assam

Naga Hills Situation

The Union Minister for Home Affairs, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, in a statement on the situation in the Naga Hills in the Lok Sabha on July 31 said for some time past, a misguided section of the Nagas had been claiming an independent Naga State. It was made clear to them that no such claim could possibly be recognised, but that they were always prepared to consider any legitimate proposals. It was Government of India's declared policy to encourage distinctive cultures in the land and not to interfere with the traditional ways of life of the people in any part of the country. With this aim in view some special provisions were made in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India, Pt. Pant said. He continued :

The agitation in the Naga Hills was carried on through the Naga National Council and was, till some months ago, comparatively peaceful. These methods, however, did not suit Zapu Phizo, the President of the Council, who on finding that the more responsible and sensible members were opposed to the course of action on which he was bent, dissolved the Council and thereupon entered upon a campaign of violence and bloodshed. Shri Sakhrie, a respected Naga leader and an ex-General Secretary of the Naga National Council, was murdered. Since then the misguided elements amonst the Nagas have been committing acts of violence and terrorising the innocent and simple inhabitants of the Naga Hills District. In some cases it had been reported that the soles of innocent victims had been skinned and nails driven into them before the men were finally done to death.

The responsibility for the maintenance of law and order in this District had been that of the State Government of Assam. As the resources of the State Government were limited it asked for aid from the Centre, which had sent military forces to the area. The operations against the hostile elements were now being conducted by the military, with the assistance of the Assam Rifles, under the overall control of the Army Commander.

The hostile elements had taken advantage of the difficult terrian and indulged in sniping on soldiers. It was sometimes difficult to distinguish between the guilty and the innocent.

Casualties

Casualties thus far inflicted on the hostile elements had been 371 killed. No correct estimate of the injured was available as they were usually carried away. Casualties on the Government side were 68 killed and 234 injured. These figures include the Army, the Assam Rifles and the Police. A large number of villages were burnt by the hostile elements and some as a result of exchange of fire between hostiles and the Government troops.

Not a Purely Military Action

Though the military had been employed in dealing with these hostile elements, Government did not consider this as a purely military action. It was not Government of India's desire to crush the Nagas but to win them over and make them healthier elements in the national life, preserving their own distinctive culture and ways of living.

Concluding, Pandit Pant said the Government cannot be coerced or intimidated into any course of action by threats or use of violence, nor can any claim impairing the integrity of India be entertained.

Bhopal

Tent Township

A tent township to accommodate about 400 families is likely to be established in Bhopal, the capital city of the proposed new Madhya Pradesh State, to provide temporary residential accommodation for the officers of the four integrating States, who would be required to shift in Bhopal along with the formation of the new State. The Union Defence Ministry has been approached for supplying 1,000 tents immediately. These tents will be equipped with all modern amenities for a fairly comfortable living. Besides this stopgap arrangement, the Central Government has already sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1.4 crores for construction of 2,000 tenements for Class III and Class IV employees of the new State.

Bihar

No Professions Tax for Patna

The Standing Committee of the Corporation of Patna has approved the scheme of new taxation measures prepared by a special committee, headed by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Golwara, for increasing the Corporation's revenue, as an alternative to the Tax on Professions, recommended by the State Government. The recommendations will now be submitted to the State Government.

Bombay

When Mr. Homi Modi was a Councillor

Mr. Homi Mody in a broadcast from All India Radio, Bombay, on July 15, referring to his career as a Municipal Councillor, recalled that he was past 30 when he entered the Bombay Municipal Corporation. He said: "I had beginner's luck and topped the poll in my constituency."

"After a few years, I was elected President of the Corporation, defeating the late Mr. Vithalbhai Patel, in one of the hardest-fought contests in municipal history. This defeat was never forgiven and the Congress benches gave me a hectic time, Political issues were raised, public demonstrations were held, rulings were challenged and even a suit was field. I survived it all, because by this time I had developed a certain measure of pugnacity, fortifield by a philosophic attitude towards public icism."

"The thirty years I spent in the Corporation provided a very valuable training. Municipal work, which touches the day-to-day life of the people more closely than work in the legislatures can ever do, seems to have lost its attraction, and all over the country civic bodies unfold a tale of inefficiency, corruption and jobbery which bodies ill for the cause of democracy and self-government."

Mayor's Incognito Visit To Hospital

The Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Salebhoy

Abdul Kader, on July 16 paid a surprise visit to the Nair Hospital in an attempt to discover for himself how an ordinary citizen fares at that municipal hospital. With him were his sister and a middle-aged neighbour of hers who suffers from paralysis. The Mayor stood in a queue for about 15 minutes to obtain a registration card. He found that some persons entered the office from a side door and received their cards without having to stand in the queue. When he drew the attention of the clerk to this fact, he was informed that relatives of nurses and other members of the staff had the privilege of coming in without the usual formalities. Another 35 minutes elapsed before Mr. Kader's patient was ushered into the medical room, where again he had to queue up for another 10 minutes before his turn came to interview the medical officer on duty. The medical examination was over at 10-10 a. m., an hour and 10 minutes after Mr. Kader and his patient had entered the hospital.

Suburban Train Overcrowding

The Bombay Municipal Corporation on July 5 passed a resolution criticising some of the recommendations of the suburban train overcrowding inquiry committee appointed by the Government of India, which, according to the resolution, were "absolutely undesirable "and would "aggravate the unhappy situation and add to the hardships of the travelling public." The resolution condemned the committee's proposals to abolish ladies compartments in Bombay suburban trains and replacement of 50 per cent of seatng accommodation by standing accommodation.

Minimum Wages Act

The seven-member committee, appointed by the State Government with Mr. Balasaheb Desai, M. L. A., as Chairman, to review the application of the Minimum Wages Act to local self-government institutions, visited a number of cities in the State in July, including Baroda, Jalgaon and Sholapur. The Local Bodies in Gujerat generally opposed the Act. They suggested the exemption of village panchayats from the Act.

Representatives of Labour Unions in all the places visited by the Committee have contended that there should be no exemption and that the minimum wages fixed by the Government should be raised.

On behalf of the Local Bodies it was urged that they were neither commercial firms nor financially strong enough to bear the additional burden. Eight municipalities represented that their wage bills ate up a major portion of their incomes, leaving little for providing amenities to the public.

Poona Hospital Plan

The Municipal Commissioner of Poona, Mr. A. S. Naik, who is the sole administrator of the Corporation in the absence of the Municipal Council, which had resigned en masse on the issue of Samyukta Maharashtra including Bombay city, has drawn up a scheme for a general hospital in the city. Rich citizens of the city are expected to be invited to donate for the hospital.

Tilak Road in Ahmedabad

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation on July 23 named the Relief Road as Tilak Road to perpetuate the memory of Lokmanya Tilak.

Water Work For Broach

The Education Minister, Dinkerrao Desai, inaugurated work on the Rs. 64-lakh water works scheme for Broach on July 9. The Union Government has granted Rs. 21 lakhs for the scheme.

Malaria Tax For Nasik

The Director of Local Authorities, Poona, has suggested to the Nasik Municipality to impose a malaria tax, expected to bring in Rs. 10,000 to be utilised for spraying insecticides in each house in the city to remove unhygienic conditions.

Surat Drainage scheme

Dr. Champaklal Ghia, President of the Surat Municipality, said on July 21 that the Rs. 125 lakh drainage project of the Municipality would be pressed into commission in the next six months. The project,

biggest ever undertaken by the 105-year-old committee, is nearing completion.

Godhra Underground Drainage

The State Government has approved Godhra Municipality's draft of Rs. 23,45,000 underground drainage scheme. A third of the cost of the scheme will be met by a Government grant and the balance raised by the Municipality as loan. A special drainage tax is likely to be levied in order to feed a sinking fund and to meet maintenance charges.

Delhi

Two-Tier Administration

Mr. Jag Pravesh Chandra, M. L. A., said on July 23 that the Chief Minister's scheme of two-tier system of administration was most suitable for Delhi as Delhi was not merely a small State but also India's capital. In the proposed scheme a large number of people would be directly or indirectly associated with the administration of the State, and they would have more opportunities to serve the people. The scheme, he added, had suggested 16 municipal committees for Delhi and a Metropolitan Council consisting of 86 members. The proposed council would have under its control all the statutory bodies which were now working under the Central Government. The Council, however, would have no power to make the laws.

Development Minister's Opposition

Mr. Brahm Prakash, Development Minister, addressing a public meeting under the auspices of the New Delhi Congress Committee on July 29, said that the demand of the people of Delhi for responsible Government at State level and a unified Corporation must be conceded. The people of Delhi, he added, had not tried to harass the Central Government by organizing processions and demonstrations ; this did not, however, mean that their demand had no backing.

He was personally of the view that if a responsible Government was not established in Delhi, the post of Chief Commissioner should be abolished and a Governor, a man of outstanding social and political standing, should be appointed to run the administration so that the work of the State should not suffer.

Corporation Also Essential

It was also essential to establish a Corporation or a Metropolitan Council having various statutory authorities under its control. He was strongly of the opinion that a Corporation could not take the place of State administration. Both had different functions.

The demand for two-tier system of administration, he added, was absolutely wrong. The system was useless and was unacceptable to the people of Delhi. Under this system it was proposed to set up various municipal committees, but by doing so the expenditures would increase. This system, he said, had been discarded by the West and could not be acceptable to the people of Delhi. The social and economic pattern of Delhi was such that it was essential to set up a unified Corporation which should have control over the Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board, the Delhi Transport Authority, the Delhi Development (Provisional) Authority and the Delhi State Electricity Board. The demand for responsible Government, Mr. Brahm Prakash said, was the demand of the Delhi State Congress Committee and all other political parties, except the Jana Sangh.

Corporation Demand

Mr. R. N. Agarwal, President, Delhi Municipal Committee, reiterated at a Press Conference on July 21 the demand for a unified high-powered Corporation for the whole of the urban area of Delhi. He was of the view that a unified civic administration could alone end the present confusion created by the multiplicity of authorities in Delhi. He contended that the Punjab Municipal Act which was enacted 45 years ago was retrograde and wholly unsuitable to the requirements of a growing metropolis like Delhi.

Mr. Agarwal said the demand for a Corporation was an old one and it had been voiced from time to time and had received support from all political parties. A resolution, demanding a Corporation for Delhi

was passed by the Delhi Municipal Committee recently. The All-India Local Bodies Conference held at Moradabad on May 16 and 17 also lent its support to the demand by unanimously passing a resolution to this effect. In his opinion the demand had found favour with Union Government, but the exact pattern of the Corporation had yet to be settled.

D.M.C. Walk-Out

Jana Sangh and most of the Independent members of the Delhi Municipal Committee walked out of its weekly meeting on July 25 after the President, Mr. R. N. Agarwal, had disallowed a member from citing a specific instance alleging that a Congressman had interfered to get 27 challans by the municipal prosecution branch withdrawn. Trouble started when a Jana Sangh member, Dr. R. K. Bharadwaj, who had in the previous week made allegations of interference against some members of the Congress Party in regard to municipal prosecutions, began to address the House in that connection. The President had advised him in the last week to cite specific cases relating to his allegations. When Dr. Bharadwaj began with a case concerning a Pul Bangash resident in which a Congressman had used his influence to get the 27 challans against the man from the Committee withdrawn, the President stopped him. His objection was that the member should cite only such cases where members of the ruling party had interfered to get challans withdrawn and had unnecessarily harassed other persons. The President's ruling was opposed by several Opposition members and for several minutes there was confusion in the House. When the President remarked that much time had already been wasted and he would not allow any more discussion on it, a member demanded that the Chair could not deprive members of their right to place their views before the House. At this stage the President said: "This is not a public meeting. Do you not want me to maintain decorum in the House?" Protesting against Mr. Agarwal's action, Jana Sangh and many Independent members of the Committee walked out, saying that the President's ruling was wrong and that no useful purpose would be served by their sitting in the Housea ny longer. They later complained to the Chief Commissioner against the President.

Washermen's Demands

In bullock carts and on foot, dhobis of Delhi, some of them with their wives and children, went in procession through the main streets of the city on July 23 to make public their demands which include the abolition of taxes levied by the municipality on water and dhobi ghats. Many of them carried bars of soap and irons. The one-day strike, called by the All-India Dhobi Mahasabha, was complete. No dhobi in the city even dared to accept clothes for washing or pressing, despite the lure of extra payment, for fear of the heavy "fine" that he would have to pay for being a "blackleg". Later, the dhobis, led by the President, Mr. Bulaqi Ram Verma, M.P., met the Union Health Minister who promised to look into their grievances. They also met the Chief Commissioner of Delhi and the State Health Minister. At a public meeting the dhobis again reiterated their demands which include the abolition of the licence system for carrying on their trade, construction of more ghats in New Delhi, provision for residential quarters for dhobis and the abolition of the contract system for washing in military establishments and its replacement by the regular employment of dhobis.

Problem of City Refuse

The Vice-Chairman of the Delhi District Board, Mr. Moti-Ram, has suggested that five sites should be selected in different directions in the villages around Delhi for the dumping of city's refuse by the Delhi Municipal Committee. This, he said, would considerably reduce the nuisance in the villages around the present dumping ground at Badli, where the entire city's refuse is dumped.

The Vice-Chairman said that he and other four villagers' representatives had postponed the hunger-strike they had contemplated following an assurance that the decision of a special committee to shift the site one mile away from the present one in Badli village would not be

implemented. The assurance, he said, was not being honoured.

Lokmanya Tilak's Statue

The New Delhi Municipal Committee on July 20 decided to instal a bust of Lokmanya Tilak in the traffic island facing Hardinge Bridge. The cost will be borne by the Delhi Maharashtriya Education Society, which has also requested the NDMC to rename the Windsor Place as Tilak Place.

N. D. M. C. Vice-President

Mr. U. A. Basrurkar, senior vice-president of the New Delhi Municipal Committee, was stated to have resigned both from the office of the vice-president and his membership of the Committee. It was believed to be a sequel to vital differences over certain social projects in New Delhi which arose between Mr. Basrurkar and Mr. C. B. Dubey, Deputy Commissioner, who is ex-officio president of the Committee. The resignation was expected to be officially announced, after Mr. Basrurkar had a meeting with the Union Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Mr. Basrurkar, who is running his second term of membership of the N.D.M.C., was elected senior vice-president of the Committee for a second term about six months ago.

Conservancy Staff Reorganization

The conservancy and other staff in the Health Department of the New Delhi Municipal Committee is to be reorganised on the basis of population of the New Delhi area. The proportion, tentatively agreed upon by the Finance Secretary of the Delhi, State Government, is 3.4 persons in the conservancy staff for every 1,000 of population. New Delhi's present population being 3.74 lakhs, the total strength of the conservancy staff is expected to be about 1,300.

Rehabilitation Colonies

The West Delhi Municipal Committee on July 5 decided to take over the services in the rehabilitation colonies within its jurisdiction with effect from July 15. This is the first local body to have taken such a decision.

S. D. M. C. Budget

The budget of South Delhi Municipal Committee has been cut down by Rs. 3,20,000 as a result of the non-payment of grant of Rs. 1 lakh by the Ministry of Rehabilitation and the State Government's refusal to permit the Committee to levy property tax from which the Committee had anticipated an income of about Rs. 2 lakhs.

Stampede on Prime Minister's Return

When the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru returned to the capital on July 23 after a month long tour of European and West Asian countries, as it always happens on such occasions, police and protocol arrangements broke down and there was a stampede at the Palam Airport to get near the Prime Minister.

Bogus Training Institutes

Delhi police in July arrested a number of persons in connection with the affairs of a bogus all-India Sanitary Institute in Saktinagar. The fraud came to light when two students deputed by the Kutch Government found that the "Institute" functioned in one room, and they were asked to pay for their board and lodging for which their State had already paid. Some students from Bhopal and Madhya Pradesh and a big batch from Aligarh had similar experiences.

Following the discovery of a bogus Sanitary Inspectors' Training Institutue, the police also raided an "international teachers' training institute" and arrested its "principal" and "director". Claiming to be recognised by the Government of India. This institute had succeeded in attracting about 200 students on its rolls, including 40 girls, and realised some Rs. 7,000 as admission and tuition fees.

Outmoded Technique of Scavenging

Referring to the new experiment in street sweeping in Chandni Chowk, Mr. R. N. Agarwal, D.M.C. President said on July 21 that the committee was examining the financial and other implications of the scheme. The Committee was very much interested in improving the outmoded technique of scavenging.

Jammu & Kashmir

Why Separate Constitution

Mr. Bakshi Ghulum Mohammed told a Press conference in New Delhi on July 23 that circumstances permitting elections under the new Constitution in the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be held at about the same time as in India. He said it would his endeavour to ensure that the elections were free and fair, and no one would be allowed to use the elections to subvert the peace of the State or to start a communal conflagration.

He justified a separate Constitution for the State because, by fulfilling the special aspirations of the people, it could forge strong ties with India. He expected that the new Constitution would be passed before the end of this year. The Constituent Assembly had already ratified the State's accession to India. It had abolished hereditary monarchy and had accepted the principle of abolition of landed estates without compensation. The relationship between India and the State was governed by the Presidential Order of April 30, 1954, by which important provisions of the State's Constitution had become part of the Constitution of India. He emphasised the basic concept that Jammu and Kashmir formed an integral part of India.

No Unemplyment

Bakshi Ghulam was welcomed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Party in New Delhi on July 28. Bakshi Ghulam Moh said the all-round prog State during the last three year enviable. There was no unemployment, education was free and great progress had been made in regard to electricity, irrigation and cottage industries. The number of tourists to the State had increased from 34,000 in 1954 to 51,000 in 1955 and the number this year was expected to be about 60,000. Out of Rs. 9.73 crores provided by the Central Government for Kashmir's first Five Year Plan, about Rs. 8.37 crores had already been spent.

Hyderabad

New Coraporation Mayors

Mr. B. Kishen Lal and Mr. Mukundas Malani (both Congress) were elected Mayors of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Corporations respectively.

Mr. Kishen Lal defeated Mr. Maganchand Vedi, nominee of the Communist-dominated United Citizens' Committee, by 50 votes to 13. Mr. Malani's election was unopposed.

Dr. Akhter Ahmed and Mr. S. Sathyanarayana Gupta (both Congress) were elected Deputy Mayors of Hyderabad and Secunderabad respectively.

In the 66-member Hyderabad Municipal Corporation, the Congress has a strength of 44, the United Citizens' Committee 11 and Independent (mostly rebel Congressmen) 11.

The Party position in the 28-member Secunderabad Corporation is Congress 17, Independent Congressmen 6, P. S. P. 2, Independent 1, Secunderabad Citizens' Front 1 and Poura Jana Sevak 1.

Kutch

Bhuj Borough

Dr. M. M. Metha and Mrs. Tilotama Ushakant have been unanimously elected President and Vice-President of the Bhuj Borough Municipality for 1956-57

Madhya Bharat

Indore Municipal President

For the first time in the history of the Indore Municipality, a journalist was elected president of the municipal council. Mr. Ishwarchand Jain, who has been elected president of the Indore municipal council, is the editor of "Jagran", a Hindi daily run by the Madhya Bharat Branch of the I. N. T. U. C.

Municipal Councillor Sentenced

Maulana Masood Ahmed, a Congress member of the Madhya Bharat Legislative Assembly and a Municipal Councillor of

Ujjain, was fined Rs. 50 and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on July 29 by the City Magistrate of Ujjain, on each of the two charges of having assaulted policemen on duty and causing hurt to them on May 28, 1954.

Madhya Pradesh

Jabalpur Water Supply Scheme

The Jabalpur Corporation has approved the Majhgaun Tank water scheme for augmenting city's water supply. The scheme, which is expected to cost Rs. 83 lakhs, has already been scrutinised by the State. It envisages the construction of an 11-sq-mile reservoir which will supply 60 lakh gallons of water per day, in addition to 30 lakh gallons of water being given from the existing Khandaria Tank.

Seven Commissioners' Divisions

The Inter-State Ministerial Committee for new Madhya Pradesh which concluded its two-day meeting in Nagpur on July 23 decided to have seven Commissioners' Divisions for the proposed State instead of six, as decided earlier. The Commissioners' headquarters will be located at Bhopal, Jabalpur, Gwalior, Indore, Rewa, Raipur and Bilaspur. The Committee also decided to divide the State into six police ranges, each under the charge of a D. I. G. The Committee proposed to revive the three former districts of Damoh, Narsingpur and Seoni. The Committee decided to request the Government of India for allowing powers of part "A" State to Bhopal in respect of expenditure on building programme.

Octroi Relief in Nagpur

The Madhya Pradesh Local Self-Government Minister, Mr. P. K. Deshmukh, is understood to have given an assurance to cloth and yarn merchants of Nagpur that the Municipal Corporation's octroi schedule would be amended soon in order to provide an impetus to trade.

Injustice to Jabalpur

Mayor of Jabalpur Corporation, Mr. Bhagwati Prasad Tiwari, has written a letter to the Chief Minister Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, drawing his attention to the injustice done to Jabalpur in the allotment of Government offices when the new State of Madhya Pradesh is formed. It was an irony of fate, he wrote, that Jabalpur which was commended for the location of the capital of the new Madhya Pradesh by the States Reorganisation Commission, had not been given a single office worth mentioning. While Indore, Gwalior, Rewa and Raipur have each been given a bench of the High Court, Jabalpur's claim was not even considered. Madhya Bharat and Bhopal towns had been given 31 out of 39 offices, the Mayor said.

Madras

Terminal Tax On Passengers

Mr. T. T. Krishnamachary, the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries, speaking at a civic reception accorded to him by the Madras Corporation on July 8 said **the Railway Minister would shorly bring in legislation empowering State Govenments to allow corporations and municipalities to levy a terminal tax on all visitors.**

He referred to the growing threat of city slums and pleaded for special attention being paid to slum clearance work.

The Mayor, Mr. V. P. Ramanatha Iyer, stressed the need for the location of a large number of industries in the south.

Reorganisation of Municipal Councils

The question of general reorganisation of municipal councils, in the light of the Ratnasabhapathi Muadliar Committee's recommendations, was considered by the Madras Cabinet on July 16. The Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar Committee had submitted an elaborate report on the reorganisation of municipal councils and the Cabinet considered several issues connected with the reorganisation. The Local Administration and the Law Departments will examine whether the present Act has to be amended in order to implement the accepted reccommendations or they could be implemented by executive order.

Cycle Tax Abolished

The State Government have approved the proposal of Madras Corporation, contained in the City Council's resolution of February 20, 1956, to abolish the cycle tax with effect from April 1, 1956. The tax was levied at Rs. 2 per half year.

While considering the budget estimates for the current year, the Council, in view of the improved financial position of the Corporation, and also taking into consideration that the cycle was a poor man's mode of conveyance, decided to abolish the tax. Originally the Government did not approve this proposal. On this, a deputation consisting of the Mayor and leaders of parties in the City Council waited on the Government and urged that this this tax be abolished.

According to official estimates there are about 50,000 bicycles in Madras City and the annual loss to the Corporation will be about Rs. 2 laks.

Underground Shopping Centre

The Rs. 10-laks scheme for construction of an underground arcade with subways at the intersection of Round Tana in Mount Road was approved by the Madras City Council on July 10. The Council decided to approach the Government for a loan of Rs. 5 lakhs.

The scheme, designed mainly in the interests of smooth flow of vehicular traffic and pedestrian safety, proposes the construction of an underground arcade with subways through an attractive underground shopping centre with the shops situated on the outer periphery of a circle, and a central lawn of about fifty feet diameter which would be exposed to the sky. A six feet wide shopping arcade would be provided in front of the shops all round the adjacent 10-feet wide pedestrian walk leading to the subways.

The Mayor, recommending the scheme, said his travels in foreign countries had convinced him of the urgency for the construction of sub-ways. The scheme proposed by the Commissioner was only a beginning and it should be followed up by similar ones.

New Municipal Commissioner

The all India Civic and Health Propaganda Board, Madras, and the Citizen's Felicitation Committee gave a tea party on July 22 to felicitate Mr. D. Balasundaram, who has been appointed Commissioner of the Madras Corporation. The new Commission has proposed the following scheme for consideration and adoption by the City Council: (1) Battery-operated vehicles for conservancy in the City ; (2) Use of city-gas for running lorries; (3) Use of city-gas for generating electricity for meeting the needs of the Corporation.

Pilgrim Tax

The Madras Corporation on July 10 passed a resolution requesting the Government to declare Madras city a pilgrim centre for purposes of collecting pilgrim tax.

Civic Address to Finance Minister

Replying to the civic address presented by the Ootacamund Municipal Council on July 29, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, the Union Finance Minister, said that most local bodies, particularly Municipalities in India, were faced with the problem of providing adequate water supply and drainage facilities. As a result of observations made during his tour in the South, he had persuaded the Planning Commission to provide some financial assistance to local bodies to enable them to provide these amenities to the people. Thus a large number of Municipalities were able during the First Plan to improve their water supply and drainage systems. A sum of nearly Rs. 40 crores had been allotted to local bodies in the Second Plan and each State would have to share this amount and distribute it to local bodies according to priorities.

Future of Hill Stations

Mr. Deshmukh urged the councillors to preserve the hill stations which had been left to them by Britishers who developed them assiduously. He was glad that Ootacamund did not to a large extent share the decay which seemed to have overtaken some of the hill stations of India. Though he was impressed

with the attention bestowed by the Municipality round about it, Mr. Deshmukh said there were signs of depredations due perhaps to commercial instincts, exploiting gifts of nature.

Mysore

Chief Minister's Resignation

A major political crisis had come to the fore in Mysore State with a substantial majority out of the 80 of the Legislature Congress Party having signed a vote of no confidence in the leader of the party and the Chief Minister Mr. K. Hanumanthiah. The Ministers and the Speaker of the Assembly, however, had not affixed their signatures to the motion.

The main reason for the opposition was stated to be the commitment of the Chief Minister for a single Kannada speaking administrative unit to be called Mysore, and one of the immediate factors which precipitated this move was the controversy over the construction of the Rs. 1 crore Vidhan Soudha. On July 2 Mysore Government announced the formation of a three-man committee to examine this project.

This is the second time that an orgnised attempt to censure Mr. Hanumanthiah was being made. In the first confidence test held in December, 1954, Mr. Hanumanthiah had won by a comfortable majority. The present crisis was the result of a new alignment of groups in the Pradesh Congress, on the eve of the formation of a Greater Mysore State.

Mr. Hanumanthiah, who submitted his resignation from the leadership Congress Legislature Party to the Central Parliamentary Board, said that he had seen 57 signatures attested to the letter demanding his resignation. With some manoeuvering, he might have persuaded more members to support him, but he would not do so. The split in the Congress Party was nothing new to Mysore. It was the same pattern everywhere with power politics and communalism dominating other considerations. He also reiterated his plea that the leader of the legislature party and the chief of the ruling party in the State should be the same person. (Mr. S. Chenniah is the President of Mysore State Congress) The Congress Parliamentary Board meeting in New Delhi on July 26 decided that a meeting of the Mysore Congress Legislature Party should be convened at an early date to consider the resignation offered by Mr. Hanumanthiah and to elect a new leader, if necessary. No attempt was made by the Board and the top Congress leaders to bring about a reconciliation between the opposing groups of the State Congress.

P.E.P.S.U.

Bhatinda Water Works

Dr. Vidya Prakash, acting president of of the Municipal Committee, Bhatinda, said on July 3 that the city's waterworks would be completed by the end of the year. Four tube-wells had already been sunk. The Rs. 5-lakh waterworks scheme has been subsidized by the State Government.

Pondichery

Assembly Congress Party Differences Resolved

All the five members of the Congress Party in the Pondicherry State Assembly, including Mr. R. L. Purushothama Reddiar; the President of the Assembly, who dissociated themselves from the party and joined hands with the Opposition in April last, have now decided to re-join the Congress Party. The three-month-old split in the State Assembly Congress Party has ended and the party has emerged with its full strength of 26 in the House of 39. The decision of the dissident members to come back to the Congress fold was fold was announced by Mr. E. Goubert, leader of the Assembly Congress Party and Chief Councillor to the State Government.

Punjab

Corporation for Amritsar

The Amritsar Municipal Committee on July 21 adopted by 21 to 4 votes a Congress-sponsored resolution requesting the

Punjab Government to raise the Committee's status to that of a Corporation and to arrange for fresh elections immediately.

The three year term of the present Amritsar Municipal Committee expired in June. A Government Notification extending the life of the Committee was still awaited, though under the law, it is presumed that if fresh elections are not held in time, the Committee's life is automatically extended.

The three year term of the Municipal President, Mr. Durga Das Bhatia will expire on August 4. The Government cannot extend his term and thus a fresh election will have to be held.

Municipal President

The Congress Municipal Party at a meeting on July 26 unanimously decided to nominate Mr. Durga Dass Bhatia as the Congress candidate for the municipal presidentship. Mr. Bhatia's three-year term of office expired on August 3, and the election was due to be held on August 6. The Congress Party has 26 members in a 42-member Committee.

New Executive Officer

The State Government has approved the appointment of Mr. Saroop Narain Khanna as Executive Officer of the Amritsar Municipality. The municipality had unanimously recommended his name for the post.

Demonstration Against Municipal members

Groups of Maha Punjab Samiti and Jana Sangh workers demonstrated before the houses of five Congress municipal commissioners on July 22 demanding their resignations from the Municipal Committee as they had acted against the wishes of the citizens by voting in favour of the Punjab Regional Formula. The Maha Punjab supporters also held a demonstration in front the residence of the President of the Municipal Committee, Mr. Durga Dass Bhatia. The Maha Punjab Samiti leaders read out a lengthy memorandum to the President of the City Municipality expressing "city's resentment and condemnation" of the Municipal Committee resolution in favour of the Regional Formula.

Simla Municipal President

Mr. Hari Ram (Congress) was elected President of the Simla Municipal Committee on July 17. Sardar Davinder Singh (Congress) and Dr. Sushila Kumar Khanna (Praja Socialist) were elected Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents respectively. The Congress party was split over the presidential election.

Yamunanagar House Tax cut

The Punjab Government has ordered the Yamunanagar Municipal Committee to refrain from collecting the arrears of house tax imposed on property owners of the town. The Government has also instructed the committee to reduce the rate of tax from 10 per cent per annum of the rental value of a house or land to 6.25 per cent and adjust the amount so realised in the coming year. House tax at the rate of 10 per cent of the annual rental value was imposed in August, 1952. The committee would suffer a loss of Rs. 3,50,000 as a result of the Government order asking it not to collect house tax arrears. Reduction in the house tax rate would result in a further loss of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Simla Walk Out

Four members of the Simla Municipal Committee walked out of the meeting on July 11 as a protest against ruling of the chair that the Committee was competent to extend the terms of office of the two vice-presidents upto July 14.

Rajasthan

Jairpur Municipal Elections

After six years, Jaipur went to the polls on July 15 to elect 40 members to the City Municipal Council. For the 40 seats there were 133 contestents, including 40 of the Pradesh Congress, 31 of the City Congress, 40 of the United Front or Samyukta Samiti (composed of the Jana Sangha, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Praja Socialist). The rift between the Pradesh Congress and the City Congress over the selection of candidates which had already resulted in the dis-

solution of City Congress and the expulsion of two of its office-bearers and three members from the party, had not been bridged. The City Congress on July 13 had released its election manifesto, promosing a 15-point programme for greater civic amenities by improving the finances of the Municipal Council.

The Pradesh Congress candidates secured 22 seats out of 40, the City Congress only 6 seats, and the remaining 12 seats were shared between the United Front and the Independents. The Government will nominate four members, raising the strength of the Council to 44, which under the Rajasthan Municipal Act will have a three year term. Out of a total electorate of 1,25,756 the total vote polled was over 42,987. A large number of women cast their vote.

Jaipur Municipal Council was superseded in September, 1953, owing to its failure to impose Octroi, and the Municipal Government was being run by a Government-appointed Administrator so far.

Uttar Pradesh

Unsatisfactory Position of Local Bodies

The financial position of most local bodies in Uttar Pradesh was most unsatisfactory in 1953-54, according to the annual report of the Local Fund Audit Department. The suggestions made by the Department to improve the finances of the Boards were not implemented especially by Deoria, Ghazipur, and Jhansi municipalities. The municipalities and about 43 District Boards spent more than their financial resources warranted. The liabilities of 22 Boards exceeded their reserves. The Allahabad Municipal Board sustained a loss on account of failure to realize fees from licence and cattle pounds. The accounts of the chalans made by the Board were not properly kept.

Twentyone District Boards spent more than their income. The financial liability of seven District Boards far exceeded their income. The Faizabad District Board could not repay its debts on account of financial stringency. Many cases of embazzlement were detected. These were caused, among other reasons, by lack of supervision by higher authorities. The report regretted that no effective steps were taken in most of these cases and those responsible were either removed from service or demoted or let off with a nominal fine. The financial condition of the Allahabad Improvement Trust was also not satisfactory.

Allahabad Drainage Scheme

The State Government has granted a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Allahabad Municipal Board for its Drainage Scheme for the construction of sewers. The entire scheme will cost Rs. 80,77,453. More funds will be provided to the Board during the second plan period.

Corporation Building in Kanpur

The question of constructing the Corporation Building in Kanpur was under consideration of the Administrator, Kanpur Municipal Board, but the site for the building as well as the cost of construction had not yet been finalised, the Deputy Minister for P. W .D. informed the State Assembly on May 22.

Lucknow Sewage Scheme

The sewage utilisation scheme of the Lucknow Municipal Board was discussed at a conference under the presidentship of the State Minister for local Self-Government recently. Dr. R. P. Talati, Government of India's expert on Sewage, also attended the meeting.

Water Tax Collection Go Up

Deputy Minister for Local Self-Government informed the State Assembly on July 24 that water tax collections in Lucknow Municipal Board during the last four years were Rs. 8,82,866 in 1952-53; Rs. 11,75,567 in 1953-54; Rs. 10,92,359 in 1954-55 and Rs. 12,04,637 in 1955-56.

Meerut Walk Out : House Tax Enhanced

Opposition members walked out of the Meerut Municipal Board meeting on June 28, when the Board adopted a resolution enhancing the current rate of houses tax from 6¼% to 10% as an alternative to

the levy of water tax. For several years, the State Government had been asking the Municipal Board to make its water supply scheme self-sufficient by imposing a water tax, but the Board had rejected the suggestion fearing agitation. The State Government, however, refused to grant loans to the Board for improvement of its water supply unless a water tax was imposed.

Since the town has expanded considerably and half of it is without regular water supply, the majority party in the Board thought that an increase in the house tax was the only course left to obtain the Government grant to improve its water supply. A resolution in this connection assured the people that the increase would come in force with effect from the date on which the new scheme started working, the increased rates would be discontinued as and when the loan was repaid and that small houses would not be subjected to the increase.

Rampur Municipal Board in 1955-56

Rampur Municipal Board was superseded by the State Government on May 2, 1956, and the District Magistrate is now its Administrator. In the annual administration report of the Board for the year ending March 31, 1956, the Administrator of the Board, Mr. Shivaram Singh, I.A.S., says that the year's income, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 3,03,143, but including Rs. 16,50,100 received from the Government as loan and grant, was Rs. 26,05,998. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 24,22,444.

Among the charges made by the Government against the Board was the insanitary condition of the city, and the negligence of the elected Board in attending to it. The officers of the Board were now paying special attention to it.

Water Supply

A water supply improvement scheme was in hand, and a loan of Rs. 15,20,000 was received during the year for the purpose, which had been handed over to the Local Self-Government Engineering Division. the revised scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 21,45,000.

The water supply during the year under review was 16,52,77,000 gallons. As the population of Rampur Municipality, according to 1951 census, is 1,34,402 and of the Cantonment 25, the daily average supply worked out at 4,51,576 and **the average daily consumption of water per head 3.4 gallons.** The number of house connections was only 374, of which 217 were metered.

Roads

One third of the city's roada are unpaved (kutcha), and its ffnancial condition was not such as to remove this drawback. The elected Board had been unable to spend a grant of Rs. 2.5 laks received from the Government, and the condition of the city's roads had further deteriorated. This was also one of the charges against the Board, and which had led to its being superseded. The work of paving the roads had now been taken in hand.

The Administrator proposed to the Government for a loan or grant of Rs. 2 laks for constructing a bigger office of the Board as the present one was most inadequate for its needs.

The Government had turned down the Board's request for transferring to it the electricity undertaking.

The elected Board had failed to elect Senior and Junior Vice-Presidents, and at the time of its supersession a motion of no-confidence in the President Mr. S. M. Fariduddin was pending.

Moradabad Board's Finances

The District Magistrate of Moradabad, in his review of the budget estimates of the Moradabad Municipal Bord for 1955-56, has said that the finances of the Board, already poor, will worsen, in view of the fact that the inerease in income under most heads is optimistic rather than real. He also criticized that the inordinate delay in submission of the budget. Repeated reminders he said, had no effect. The Board, he added, had totally ignored the rules which make it necessary for it to obtain prior sanction of the prescribed authority to spend money in anticipation of the sanction of the budget.

An increse of Rs. 2 laks in the income was based on certain presumptions, which the Board may not be able to fulfil. There was already considerable agitation in the public against new taxes. There was a lot of agitation against the increase of Rs. 1,25,000 in terminal tax and the business community rightly apprehended that wholesale business would be diverted to the neighbouring towns The Water Tax was estimated to bring in Rs. 30,000 but water works was not under the management of the Board, and it was doubtful if the Board would be legally justified to impose it.

The total expenditure had been estimated at Rs. 17,61,500, a decrease of Rs. 2 laks over the previous year. This had been achieved at the expense of sanitation and proper upkeep of roads, the latter because the Government grant for the purpose had been withheld because it had not been utilised properly and the Board had not given a clear account of the road funds which had been been misutilised.

As admitted by the Board, the District Magistrate sad, it has a deficit of Rs. 3 lakhs. This was likely to increase further, as many of the fresh taxes proposed had been withdrawn.

President Unseated

District Judge of Morabad, sitting as an Election Tribunal, on July 7 declared void the election of the President of the Municipal Board of Moradabad held on October 26, 1953. The Judge rejected the charge of election malpractices but upheld the objection to the election on the ground of the large number of wrongly cast votes.

Complaints Against Mau Board

Mr. Kailash Prakash, Deputy Minister for Local Self-Government, informed the State Assembly on July 24 that district magistrate, Azamgarh, had already inquired into some complaints against the Municipal Board, Mau, and was investigating some more complaints. The Commissioner of the Division had praised some of the activities of the Board and said that while some of the criticism levelled against the Board was boosted up by political parties, the Board would be well advised to step up its welfare activies.

President's Order Stayed

A Vacation Judge of the Allahabad High Court on July 5 issued notice of a writ petition field by Mr. Amarnath Srivastava, Secretary of the Municipal Board of Maunath-Bhanjan, Azamgarh district, against the order of the President of Board suspending him from service and ordering an inquiry against him. Admitting the petition, his lordship stayed the inquiry proceedings. The petitioner submitted that on June 1, a Hindi Daily published a notice on behalf of the President of the Board stating that he had received complaints from 19 members of the Bord against the petitioner on which he had passed orders suspending him from service The petitioner was asked to reply to the charges against him by these members. Later he received an order of suspension. The petitioner submitted that the President had not framed any charge against him and that the inquiry was being conducted unfairly.

Corporations For KABAL Towns

Establishment of Corporations in the KABAL towns is likely to be delayed by one year more. The U. P. Corporation Bill, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Assembly during the last budget session does not find mention in the agenda of the forthcoming Assembly session which started from July 16. Neither is the Bill expected to come up during the winter session which will be very brief. The House will be dissolved thereafter, under the constiiution of the country

No Confidence Motion in Town Areas

The U.P. Government have extended, with certain modifications, the provisions of Sections 87-A and 47-A of the U. P. Municipalities Act, 1916, to all the town areas in the State, thereby empowering members of the town area committees to pass a no-confidence motion against the chairmen. Formerly the members had no such powers.

Municipal Chief Acquitted

Mr. Salek Chand, president of Shamli Municipal Board, has been acquitted by the Sessions Judge in the trial which was proceeding against him and others for offences involving lotoing, beating and attempting to murder. He has alteady been convicted in another case for a term of about five years' aggregate imprisonment and his appeal is pending in the Hight Court.

West Bengal

City Manager Plan for Calcutta: Citizens' Association Suggestion

Speaking at the annual function of the Calcutta Citizens' Association on July 19, the Chief Minister, Dr. B. C. Roy, said that they should try to evolve a civic pattern of their own for Calcutta. He was referring to the suggestion made by the Association's Vice-President, Raja B. N. Roy Chowdhury of Santosh, that Calcutta should adopt City Manager plan of civic administration, under which the City Manager was entirely responsible for the internal affairs, leaving only the policy-making part on the shoulders of elected representatives. The Raja of Santosh had said that citizens of Calcutta were as much responsible for the poor civic amenities as the Corporation. He suggested that the Government should consider whether it would not be better now to implement the recommendation of the Biswas Commission to attempt an experiment with the City Manager type of administration for Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Roy, who is an ex-Mayor of Calcutta Corporation, said that it was only through trial and error that they could extend civic benefits to the common man. It was only by trying to make people forget local interests in the larger interest of the city that a new system of administration could be evolved, said Dr. Roy.

The State Government had no control in the day-to-day affairs of the Corporation. A feature of the present Calcutta Corporation Act was the creation of Borough Committees, through which citizens interested in civic matters could work and which were provided with funds by the Corporation.

Another notable provision of the Act was that the Corporation could extend the area under its jurisdiction. The object of the provision was to enable the Corporation to function more or less on the same lines as the Calcutta Corporation.

Dr. Roy said the Government felt that the problem of Calcutta's water supply could not be tackled properly until there was some sort of authority akin to the Thames Board in London to control a wide area in the north and south of Calcutta. He thought that the Metropolitan Water Board, recommended by the State's Director of Health Services, would provide an adequate solution of the problem.

Recalling the days of his Moyoralty, Dr. Roy said that since the days of Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das, the Corporation had achieved very little but he was glad that there was no complacency and the Corporation had prepared a Five Year Plan.

City Improvement Plan

The Chief Minister gave some details of the plans for the improvement of Calcutta City that the State Government proposed undertaking. He congratulated the Calcutta Improvement Trust on building houses for low-income groups, but added that enough had not been done yet for slum clearance. Pending the legislation to empower the Corporation to replace a bustee with tenement houses, he advised the Corporation to ask the owners of bustees to develop them.

In order to house the slum dwellers that would be evicted the Government proposed to reclaim an area of four square miles to the east of Manicktola forming part of the North Salt Lake. The details of the scheme were being worked out by Dutch experts.

The future programme of improvement includes the extension of the Chitranjan Avenue, construction of a 150 ft. wide road after covering the Circular Canal, widening of the Circular Road near its crossing with the Bowbazar Street, removal of tram tracks from the east, west and north sides of Dalhousie Square and construction of a car park within the Dalhouse Square.

Sub-way at Dalhousie Square

Referring to the suggestion of the Calcutta Citizens' Association, for construction of sub-ways at important crossings of Dalhousie Square to carry safely the pedestrian traffic, Dr. Roy on behalf of the State Government agreed to share part of the cost of the project of nearly Rs. 23 laks He. said it was not unusual for the citizens to meet a part of the cost of executing such projects. The citizens of Bombay had offered financial help in executing similar schemes.

New Office-bearers

Dr. Shambhu Nath Banerjee was elected President of the Association for the current year. Mr. L. N. Birla, Raja B. N. Ray Chaughury, Mr. D. C. Driver and Mr. D. C. Pilkington were elected Vice-Presidents and Mr. J. C. Gupta, M.L.A., and Mr. S. K. Mukherjee, Secretaries.

Sorry State of Conservancy in Calcutta

Mr. Amar Ghosh, Chairman of the Standing Works Committee, speaking on the report on City Conservancy submitted by the Commissioner, Mr. B. K. Sen, on June 15, placed the blame for the sorry state of affairs of conservancy in Calcutta at the doors of the. "Department" and "Administration" and upon the shoulders of the Commissioner. He made the startling allegation that "there is no knowing where the Corporation lorries were repaired or where they went after the repairs were made." The Standing Works Committee sanctions finance and plans for the city's conservancy services.

Lightning Strike

About 800 conservancy labour of the City Corporation on July 17 paralysed Calcutta's conservancy by a lightning strike. Not even one of the nearly 300 lorries and other vehicles could move out of the Corporation's four garages to collect the day's garbage from city's streets, 2,200 tons of which are taken daily to the Refuse Plateform at Chingrihatta for transport by rail to the dumping ground at Dhappa. Most of 60 vehicles of private contractors could also not move out, and so was the case with the night soil lorries. The Mayor's car too could not be taken out of the Corporation garage. Twenty lorries which supply drinking water to what are called "scarcity" areas also remained garaged. The whole day garbage stank on the streets of Calcutta and a number of bustee dwellers had to go without water.

The strike was a sequel to conservancy labour's refusal to work under the District Engineers of the Corporation instead of the Superintendent of Motor Vehicles Department, under whom they had been working so long.

The Mayor Mr. Satish Chandra Ghosh and the Corporation's officers held a conference at the the Secretariat with the Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy at which it was decided to call the men of National Volunteer Force to work under the police protection, but the strikers resumed work the following day after a meeting with the Mayor, who promised to consider their viewpoint after they had given a trial to the new arrangement of working under District Engineers.

Corporation Employees' Strike Threat

Thirteen Unions representing employees of various departments of Calcutta Corporation served a notice of strike to commence from August 20, if their demands are not met. The demands included: higher D. A. for employees drawing upto Rs. 350, increment of basic pay, minimum basic wage of Rs. 40, revision of grades, free family quarters for all or house rent as payable to State Government servants, one month's extra pay during Puja, immediate finalisation of Appointment Rules and Service Regulations, temporary employees to be made permanent, one and a half day weekly leave, higher posts to be filled by promotion and not by recruitment from outside and ending of discrimination between inferior and superior staff.

Pilot Sewage Gas Plant in Calcutta

The working of Calcutta's Rs. 66,000 pilot plant for production of gas from City's sewage at Rantala has been tem-

porarily suspended as the channel through which the sewage passes is being cleaned by the Corporation. The pilot plant on the success of which will depend the establishment of the Rs. 2 crore plant for utilisation of city's 120 million sewage per day began working over a month ago. The pilot plant uses 2500 gallons of sewage daily. The bigger scheme which will be financed by the Union Government envisages the production of 1.5 million cubic feet of gas daily or enough gas to serve as fuel for three million people. It is proposed to distribute the gas through pipelines to the citizens of Calcutta for domestic purposes. In Bombay there is already an undertaking for utilising sewage to produce gas.

Disorderly Scenes in Corporation

Disorderly scenes without precedent marked the weekly meeting of Calcutta Corporation on July 20. When the House took up consideration of the Congress Party's proposals on the selection of the Corporation's representatives on the committees of various public bodies and institutions, the UCC members who constituted the Opposition alleged that they had been denied a fair deal, and violently attacked the Congress Party for "flouting the principle of democracy". Excitement reached fever pitch when a UCC member used objectionable language drawing angry protests from Congress members. There were shouts and counter-shouts, followed by thumping of tables. Raising his voice above the din, the Mayor then announced adjournment of the House.

While leaving the Chair, the Mayor asked the leader of the Opposition to "take note of the behaviour of Mr. P. Sur".

The Opposition members took strong exception to his remark and some stormed the Mayor's table. The Mayor implored the Councillors surrounding him to disperse peacefully. A scuffle had already ensued between groups near the Press table in the well of the chamber.

Earlier on the recommendations of the Standing Works Committee the Corporation sanctioned the purchase of two light bulldozers for levelling and dressing refuse dumped at Dhappa.

BEHIND NONE

In Their Contribution

The Singh Group of Factories

Comprising :-

★ STEEL RE-ROLLING MILLS : First established in India in 1920.
★ ENGINEERING WORKS : Private Sector's Biggest Engineering Works in U.P.
★ CAST IRON FOUNDRIES : With capacity to mould 5-ton pieces at a time.
★ ELECTRIC FURNACE DEPARTMENT : For manufacture of special and Spring Steels.
★ STEEL FOUNDRIES : To manufacture Steel Castings of all description and Machine Parts upto 10-ton piece at a time.
★ WAGON BUILDING PLANT : For manufacture of Broad and Metre Gauge Railway Wagons and Wagon and Coach Components of all description.

With Willing & Co-operative Workmen Are Behind None In Their Bid

to serve the Motherland and to increase her economic potential by contributing their utmost in the fulfilment of her 5-Year Plan targets - ahead of their Schedules.

THE SINGH ENGINEERING WORKS PRIVATE LTD.

G. T. ROAD : POST BOX No. 66

KANPUR

- ★ HIGH CLASS REFLECTOR WITH BETTER LIGHT
- ★ RELIABLE AND DURABLE SWITCH
- ★ SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE IN ABUNDANCE
- ★ EQUAL TO THE WORLD'S BEST IN ITS PRICE RANGE

Distributors

ASSAM	Everest Agencies, A. T. Road, Gauhati.
WEST BENGAL, BIHAR & ORISSA	S. A. Torab & Co., 55, Canning Street, Calcutta.
U. P. & V. P.	Agarwal Agencies, 19, Canning Road, Allahabad.
Madhya Pradesh & Bhopal	Asha Agencies, Ibrahim Pura, Bhopal.
TAMILNAD & ANDHRA	Eastern Agencies, 49, Bunder Street, Madras 1.
S. KANARA, COORG & MYSORE	G. G. Ramaraya Prabhu, Golikatta Bazar, Mangalore 1.
T. C. STATES	Natraj Stores, 156/157, High Road, Tinnevelly- Jn.

Sole Distributors

GREAT EASAERN ELECTROPLATERS LIMITED

ALLAHABAD

Taj - One of the
Seven Wonders
of the World -
NO WONDER
Agra has been
known
for the
Superb Quality
of its FOOT-
WEAR
As they are
known for their
*ELEGANCE
QUALITY
DURABILITY
ECONOMY
LONG-WEAR &
SUPERB CRAFTSMAN-
SHIP
For particulars
please contact-
PILOT PROJECT
IN LEATHER (FOOTWEAR)
AT AGRA
K. L. Das/56.
ISSUED BY:-
DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES

Local Bodies In U. K. Promote Cultural Activities

Special Committees of Local Government Councils in the U. K. are responsible for providing premises, exhibits, books and music to enable the people to continue to develop their culture and to learn about other peoples' ways of life. Art Galleries are planned and built by Council experts and art collections bought, borrowed and exhibited in them. The Council's Museum's Committee is responsible for providing historical and scientific specimens. The Libraries' Committees of Local Government Councils and their staffs provide Central, Branch and Mobile Libraries stocked with books, documents and records on a wide variety of subjects. The system is so operated that any citizen, in any part of Britain, is able to draw from over 20 million books for study, research or entertainment. Music and, even gramophone records may be borrowed from the Council Libraries.

Many Councils employ experts in the several fields of cultural development to advise, organise and maintain art galleries, museums, libraries and other facilities for the people to satisfy their cultural needs.

An art exhibition organised by a Local Government Council in the process of preparation.

Civic Affairs In Neighbouring Countries

Aden

Self-Government In 1958

Self-government is to be given to Aden by the end of 1958. During the transition period, nine members of the Legislative Council will for the first time in the history of Aden be entrusted with administrative posts. These include the departments of Electricity, Aviation, Education, Medical, Trade, Posts, Public Works and Treasury. An announcement will also be made for proclaiming Arabic to be the official language in Aden.

China

Trouble In Tibet

Large scale unrest in Tibet was reported. Travellers returning to India referred to the activities of Mimang— the Tibetan Peoples' Committee— an anti-Chinese political group organised in 1951, a year after the Chinese occupied Tibet, as having inspired a large-scale revolt. The Chinese are reported to have 1,50,000 troops inside Tibet and 3,00,000 others were reported already to be sent to troubled areas, if needed.

According to some reports Peking was sending a Commission to investigate the current unrest in some parts of Tibet. Lhasa was unaffected by unrest.

Chinese Reconstruction Army in western Tibet had completed all weather motorable road linking Gartok (western Tibet's capital and world's highest town) with Indian border at Taklakot. Motorable road within Indian border linking Tanakpur-Pithoragarh-Darchula was also completed and work on Darchula-Taklakot road was now in full swing.

Ceylon

Tamil Officers' Non-Co-operation Plan

A conference, presided over by the acting Chairman of the Cabinet, Mr. C. P. de Silva, on July 3 discussed a secret document now in circulation, and alleged to have been intercepted by the Criminal Investigation Department, calling upon Tamil Government officers to prepare to launch a non-co-operation movement at the appropriate time. Ministers had been asked to be ready with plans to counter any move that would affect the Government working. Government spokesmen said after the conference: "We are fully aware of the plans of a certain political party to launch a non-cooperation movement after the controversial Official Language Bill becomes law".

Forty per cent of the 1,51,000 Government employees are Tamil. There are hardly a dozen Sinhalese Government employees in the Northern and Eastern provinces which returned a majority of Federal Party members to Parliament at the last general elections. Political quarters anticipate a mass non-cooperation movement to be launched by the Federal Party after the party's annual rally at Trincomalee in August. A Federal Party spokesman said that certain key members of the party were opposed to the British quitting the naval base at Trincomalee (a predominantly Tamil-speaking area) as they had no trust in the Sinhalese-dominated Government and its leaders.

Cyprus

Liberal Constitution

Greek Mayors of major towns in Cyprus meeting in Nicosia on July 14 decided to refuse to talk to Lord Radcliffe, British Constitutional Commissioner, while Archbishop Makarios remains in exile.

Lord Radcliffe, instructed by Britain's Prime Minister to draft a "liberal constitution" for Cyprus, who reached Nicosia on July 14, however, had a 40-minute meeting with Nicosia's Greek Cypriot mayor Mr. Themistocles Dervis, on July 21. Police, armed with Sten-guns, escorted Lord Radcliffe to the meeting at the municipal building in Metaxas Square and then took up guard positions outside. Mr. Dervis, said that he had consented to see Lord Radcliffe but would refuse to discuss the political future of Cyprus as this was a matter which the exiled Archbishop Makarios alone could do.

Lord Radcliffe told the Press after the meeting that he [illegible]d an interesting talk.

"I got a full picture of the municipal government of Nicosia", he said. He declined to say if the talk was confined to municipal matters. Mr. Dervis later insisted that only municipal matters were discussed with Lord Radcliffe. Mr. Dervis said that the only semi-political matter which was raised was the mayor's insistence that the municipal council which at present consists of eight Greeks and four Turks should, on the basis of latest available population figures, be composed of nine Greeks and three Turks.

Czechoslovakia

Engineering Exhibition In Brno

The II Czechoslovak Engineering Exhibition will be held in the Republic's second largest city, Brno, from September 8 to 30. Last year in an area of over 30,000 sq. meters Czechoslovak foreign trade firms for the export of machines and machinery had exhibited about 4,000 products of heavy, light and precision engineering. One million visitors from 59 European countries and overseas had visited the exhibition. The year's exhibition will be a bigger affair. New pavilions will be built so that the covered exhibition area will be enlarged by about 5,300 sqr. meters. Also the open spaces will be added, so that the total exhibition area will reach nearly 100,000 sqr. meters, making it one of the largest engineering exhibitions in the world.

While last year's exhibition had concentrated on the current type of the engineering export goods, this year novelties of the Czechosolovak engineering industry will also be exhibited, which will enhance the scientific character of the exhibition.

Electric Crane For India

The Vansdorf Engineering Works are making an all-electric crane, weighning over 6.5 tons, and which can lift over 10 tons for use on large industrial constructions in India.

Egypt

Nationalisation of Suez Canal

The Egyptian President, Col. Nasser, on July 26 announced the nationalisation of the Suez Canal Company. He told a big relly in Alexandria's Liberation Square that Egypt would use the income from the 103-mile canal to build the giant Aswan high dam project on the Upper Nile.

Egyptians stormed the statue of Ferdinand de Lesseps, French builder of the Suez Canal, calling for its destruction soon after President Nasser's announcement to nationalize the Canal Company the same night. But police stepped in to restore order round the lifesize statue in bronze at the Mediterranean entrance to the Canal.

Indonesia

Constituent Assembly

The results of Indonesia's marathon Constituent Assembly elections were announced officially in Jakarta on July 16—seven months after voting started on December 15, 1955. The outcome follows the pattern of the results of the country's first parliamentary elections last September. The 520 seats in the Constituent Assembly will be almost evenly divided among four major parties—the anti-West Nationalists (PNI), the pro-West Muslim Masjumi, the Muslim Orthodox Radicals and the Communists. The Nationalists got 119 seats the Masjumi 112, the Orthodox Radicals 91 and the Communists 80. Their seats in the 260-member Parliament are, respectively, 57,57,54 and 39. The rest of the seats in the Constituent Assembly will be spread among 30 other minor parties led by the United Muslims (P. S. I.), Protestants, Catholics and Right-wing Socialists.

The results showed that more than 37 million valid votes were cast out of a total of 43 million registered voters.

Dr. Hatta to Resign

The Vice-President of Indonesia, Dr. Mohammed Hatta, said in Jakarta on July 23 that he would resign on the formation of the Constituent Assembly. The Constituent Assembly—as distinct from a House of Representatives—is to draw up a constitution for the Republic.

Israel

Undergrond Railway in Haifa

Work on the Haifa underground railway was begun on July 18. It is planned to use the thousands of tons of stones, which will be dug out, for developing the beach along the town's shores. The railway will cost over IL. 7 m. to build, and about 300 workers will be employed in its construction. It will be built by the French engineering firm, the Society Dunkerquoise d' Enterprises, which has advanced half the money in foreign currency, as an eight-year loan. The other half is to be raised in Haifa by a public utility company yet to be established. The underground railway will connect three sections of Haifa, the Lower Town, near the shore, Hadar Hacarmel, on the middle slopes of Mount Carmel, and the Carmel suburb, higher up the hill. When the tunnel is completed at the end of 30 months, the journey will take six minutes— including waiting time at the intermediate stations.

Japan

Family Planning in Japan

India's Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, speaking in Tokyo on Jnly 5 said that the Japanese were making "very encouraging" progress with their family planning movement but she could not approve of legalised abortion. The Minister was on a brief tour of Japan en route to India from the United States, where she spent five weeks studying American public health techniques.

The Minister said she was parttcularly impressed with the Japanese experimental village of Fukura Tokyo. At this village, which had one of near the highest birth rates in Japan, she said the family planning centre was successfully educating the people in modern methods of birth control. She said the excessive birth rate declined without any recourse to abortion. It was an indication that the method of education and enlightenment conld be successful.

Japanese Advanced In Public Sanitation

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said the Japanese were more advanced in public sanitation than India. She said the scracity of water in India handicapped most sanitation schemes.

The Minister said she was eager to see Japanese judo instructors brought to India to help in India's physical culture plan.

As India could not produce all the drugs and medical goods needed, it was quite likely that imports of pharmaceutical goods from Japan would be increased, the Minister said.

Kenya

No Street Decorations

The Nairobi city council, which has a majority of European members, had turned down a suggestion of Asian members to decorate the city's streets when Dr. Radhakrishnan. India's Vice-President, went to that city on July 10 as the guest of the Kenya Government. The Gandhi Memorial Academy Society had offered to bear expenses up to £ 150 out of the £ 800 estimated expenses, for decorations on the occasion of Dr. Radhakrishnan's visit. The Chairman of the finance committee, Sir Richard Woodely, who voted against the Indian move, said that as for visitors from other countries "we would not propose that we should spend money on decorating the streets in their honour, however, distinguished or famous they might be".

"It is right and proper that this, as a British colony, should confine its expenditure on occasions of this sort to members of the Royal House—to whom we owe our allegiance and to no one else," Sir Richard said.

An Indian councillor, a pro-British chairman of the works committee and one Muslim member of the city council voted with the European members in defeating the Indian motion to decorate the city's streets.

Malaya

Constitution Commission

Canada has expressed her inability to take part in the commission set up to

prepare Malaya's constitution. The Government of malayan Federation has asked the representatives of the other four nations—Britain, Australia, India and Pakistan—already in Kuala Lumpur to "go ahead" with their task without further delay." India's representative on the Commission is Mr. B. Malik, former Chief Justice of Allahabad High Court.

British Advisers to Go

The Federal Legislative Council has passed a Bill ending appointment of British advisers in the various States of Malaya, This was a sequel to the agreement reached in London recently between the Federation Mission and the British Government. These British advisers, known as British residents before the war, came into being following the agreement of Pangkor between the Queen and the rulers in 1864.

Nepal

Plot To Overthrow Government

A plot to overthrow King Mahendra's Government in Nepal was foiled with the arrest of 11people behind it, high Government sources said in Kathmandu on July 5. The arrested persons include a number of former Army officers. The papers seized from the arrested people showed that the plot contemplated the simultaneous storming of the Royal Palace, the Secretariat building and houses of Ministers in a bid to capture the Government. No national leader in the country was involved in the plot, it was stated. The plotters desired to win over a section of the Army but the Army, a Government spokesman said, was unaffected and no member of it was arrested. Strict security measures have been enforced to safeguard the King and the Ministers.

Prime Minister's Visit To India

Mr. Tanka Prasad Acharya, Prime Minister of Nepal, has postponed his proposed visit to India by three months. He is now planning to visit India in December.

India President's Visit

Mr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, will visit Nepal in October this year. King Mahendra during his visit to India had extended an invitation to the Indian President and the Prime Minister to visit Nepal and both of them had accepted it. The Prime Minister intends to visit Kathmandu some time next year, it was learnt.

Pakistan

Notice To Karachi Corporation

The Karachi administration had served a notice on the Karachi Municipal Corporation to show cause why the Corporation should not be superseded. The notice, which was issued under section 280 of the Municipal Act, charged the Councillors with "not conducting the work of the Corporation properly". The Corporation had been asked to reply within a fortnight.

Sudan

New Government

Mr. Ismail el Azhari, Sudan Prime Minister, was defeated on a motion of no confidence by 60 to 31 votes in the House of Representatives on July 4, after some of his Ministers had resigned and voted against him. His Government—a coalition—had been in office for four months. The crisis stems from a split among el Azhari's supporters. The Premier recently broke with the Khatmia sect, which responded by forming the People's Democratic Party. Eleven National Unionist Party members joined the new party, thus leaving the Prime Minister with only 31 supporters in the 97-member house.

Mr. Abdullah Khalil, 65, former Defence Minister and Secretary-General of the Umma (Nationalist) Party was elected Prime Minister by the Sudanese House of Representatives on July 5 defeating the outgoing Prime Minister, Mr. Ismail el Azhary, by the 60 votes to 3C.

Mr. Azhary was the Premier through the transition period when the country—ruled jointly by Britain and Egypt for 56

years—became an independent Republic at the beginning of this year.

U. K.

Slum Clearance & Local Bodies

Mr. Duncan Sandys, the Minister of Housing and Local Government, in his speech, opening the Housing Centre Trust's three-day conference in London, announced new measures to speed up slum clearance, so that it might be possible to streamline the administrative procedure for slum clearance and redevelopment, particularly at the local authority level.

Mr. Sandys referred to the improvement of the procedure as one of the four examples of Government help to local authorities in their job of reducing the heavy burden of obsolete, unhealthy and inconvenient homes. Of some 13 million houses in England and Wales about 850,000 were unfit. And in Great Britain as a whole the figure was about 1,500,000.

In the first five-year programme of clearance local authorities plan to demolish 44 per cent. of the unfit houses. This was an average of 75,000 a year. There were signs, Mr. Sandys said, in programmes prepared by individual local authorities, including London County Council, that they had been encouraged by the Housing Subsidies Act to give a higher priority to slum clearance than had been practicable hitherto.

Dealing with the general problems of slum clearance, he said the opportunity of clearing away the dirty, unhealthy houses in "bad" areas should be grasped—and grasped firmly. In his view, slum clearence was not just the demolition of houses; it represented the wider thought of rebuilding with something better. Our generation had the chance to make its particular contribution to town and country.

He said: "Towns were once thought to be the best places to live in, but the idea lost ground during the last century, when intensive congestion occured. Now is the opportunity to restore to towns something of what they have lost—but the task will be a 'combined operation'."

Trees and Town Planning

He said that he had that day sent to local authorities a circular appealing for the planting of more trees. He had been impressed abroad by the extent of tree spaces and saddened by their absence in this country. He commented: "Even when architecture is poor, a tree can be depended upon to look green and put forth its blossom".

Freedom of the City of London For Mr. Nehru

The Freedom of the City of London, the greatest civic honour Britain can grant, was bestowed on July 3 on the Prime Ministers of India and New Zealand, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. S. G. Holland. They were presented in the ancient Guildhall with caskets containing the Scrolls of Freedom by the City Chamberlain, Sir Irving Gane, in the presence of the Lord Mayor and the City Corporation. The British Prime Minister, Sir Anthony Eden, attended the luncheon held in their honour at the Mansion House after the ceremony.

Mr. Nehru referred to the conferring of the Freedom as a happy reminder of the present free association between the United Kingdom and India. No hatred, he said, had been nursed during the conflict for India's freedom.

"What we have established, and the way we have established it, is unique in the annals of nations and peoples", continued Mr. Nehru. "India has become a great democracy—perhaps the largest democracy in the world. While we have gone a long way, we have yet a long way to go and much progress to make".

As an example of the spirit behind the Commonwealth, Sir Anthony Eden cited the fact that India and Canada were selected for making arrangements for a settlement in Indo-China, and added: "But for the existence of the Commonwealth, and still more of its spirit, I doubt whether that problem could have been resolved".

In his speech after the luncheon, Mr. Nehru said: "In the case of your country and mine, I think it can be said that whatever good or evil there might have been in the past, the result was good. . . . Primarily I think that was due to the manner and the means adopted on both sides to solve the conflict".

Public Wokrs Congress and Exhibition

The 1956 Public Works & Municipal Services Congress and Exhibition will take place at Olympia, London, from November 12 to 17 under the patronage of Queen Elizabeth.

The congress and exhibition are dovoted to the mainfold problems and needs of the services maintained by public and l l authorities for the benefit of the (ımunities they serve throughout the rld.

Over 80 countries, including India, were r esented at the last congress and exhi- l ıon held in 1954. The 1954 exhibition covered an area of 194,000 sq. ft. This year's display will be even larger, and will have on show every class of machinery, plant, material, equipment, and appliance required by public and local authorities.

The congress sessions, at which papers on outstanding topical aspects of the public service are submitted by leading experts, will be held under the auspices of well-known professional societies affiliated to the congress council.

U.S.A.

Housing Bill

President Eisenhower has signed into law legislation authorizing construction of 70,000 public housing units during the next two years. The measure also contains provisions making it easier for millions of Americans to buy homes. The new housing act offers special aid to persons over 65 providing for lower down-payments on low-cost houses and giving preference to their application for federal low-rent housing units.

Commissioner For A Day

A ten-year-old girl—munching sandwiches and gulping soft drinks—sat in as New York's sanitation commissioner—just for a day last May.

Arlene Sinardi secured the appointment as "commissioner for the day" by winning a contest filling in the last line of the following jingle, against over 10,000 teen-agers.

"A cleaner New York is up to you—
Means all of us have lots to do
Let's all pitch in and you will see
How clean New York city can really be."

Arlene was in command of the city's 13,000 sanitation workers for the day. She seemed entirely comfortable in her chair and New York too seemed to have got along nicely, under the Sinardi 'regime'.

U.S.S.R.

200,000 Electric Clocks In Moscow

At present about 200,000 electric clocks showing exact time are installed in the streets, parks, underground railway stations and factory shops of Moscow.

Another 10,000 electric clocks will be installed in Moscow this year.

West Germany

Indian Prime Minister's Visit

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by the Indian Ambassador in Bonn called at the Rathaus in Bonn on July 14 where he signed the Golden Book. Mayor Peter Maria Busen and the members of the Town Council welcomed the Prime Minister and presented him three volumes of the series on Bonn oriental studies.

Mahatma Gandhi Street In Bonn

Replying to the Mayor, Pandit Nehru said: "I have come to Germany to see and learn your problems. We have the same problems and we must find a way to settle them. The Indian people will feel grateful when they hear that the city of Bonn has named a street after Mahatma Gandhi." It was stated by a spokesman of the City Government that the Mayor would put up a proposal for naming a street in Bonn after Mahatma Gandhi, as a gesture underlining the German-Indian friendship, and the City Council was expected to approve it unanimously.

Where Good Printing Counts......

Good Printing always counts

Experienced Executives of Local Bodies
always insist on good printing

For Annual Reports, and other Printing Work
Both in Hindi and English
Specialised Attention.
Prompt Execution of Orders

THE CITIZEN PRESS,
KANPUR.

ATHERTON WEST & Co., LTD.
KANPUR

The Sign of Quality

for
SAREES, DHOTIES, SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS ETC.

ATHERTON WEST & Co., Ltd., ATHERTON MILLS KANPUR, U.P.

Reg. No. A—737.

The BRITISH INDIA CORPORATION LTD.

KANPUR

BRANCHES :

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS BRANCH	KANPUR
CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS BRANCH	KANPUR
COOPER ALLEN BRANCH	KANPUR
NORTH WEST TANNERY BRANCH	KANPUR
NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS BRANCH	DHARIWAL (PUNJAB)

★

ASSOCIATE COMPANY :—

OBEETEE PRIVATE LIMITED

MIRZAPUR

★

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES :—

G. McKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD.

CALCUTTA

SMITH STANISTREET & CO., LTD.

CALCUTTA—GAUHATI—KANPUR—BOMBAY—MADRAS—PATNA

BEGG, SUTHERLAND & CO., PRIVATE LTD.

KANPUR

Managing Agents For :—

★ Elgin Mills Company Limited

★ The Balrampur Sugar Company Ltd.
★ Brushware Limited
★ The Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited
★ Purtabpur Company Limited
★ Samastipur Central Sugar Co., Ltd.
★ Saran Engineering Company Limited
★ The Champarun Sugar Co., Limited
★ Cawnpore Textiles Limited

Secretaries of :—

★ The Beta Picker Co., Private Ltd.